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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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4 December 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

SHANXI-JAPANESE FRIENDLY TIES--To mark the second anniversary of the establishment of the friendly ties between Shanxi Province and Saitama Prefecture in Japan, on 18 October the two sides signed a summary of their talks concerning cooperative and exchange items from 1985 to 1987. The signing ceremony was held in Dupuhe [6757 3184 0735] City in Saitama Prefecture. Bai Qingcai, vice governor of Shanxi Province, and Sekine Tetsuo, vice governor of Saitama Prefecture, signed the summary of the talks. According to the summary, in the coming 3 years the two sides will undertake much cooperation and conduct many exchanges in the fields of culture, education, sports, public health, science and technology, and economy. After concluding his 7-day visit to Saitama Prefecture, Vice Governor Bai Qingcai returned to Taiyuan on 23 October. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 84 p 1 SK]

TIAYUAN DELEGATION TO JAPAN--A 5-member Shanxi Province Tiayuan City Government friendship delegation left Taiyuan for Japan's Norioka and Himeji cities on 16 October for friendly visits. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 84 p 1 SK]

DPRK ORCHESTRA IN LIAONING--A 67-member philharmonic orchestra of the DPRK Ministry of Public Security arrived in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, on 4 November in the company of (Xu Deshan), deputy director of the political department of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force. Meeting the Korean guests at the airport were leading comrades of the provincial public security department, the provincial armed police force, the provincial foreign affairs office, the provincial cultural department, and the Shenyang City Public Security Bureau, including Xu Sheng and Li Xishun. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Nov 84 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION LEAVES HEILONGJIANG--Satisfactorily concluding its 10-day visit in Heilongjiang, the Korea forestry good-will delegation led by Kwon Yong-mu, vice minister of forestry, left for Beijing by plane this afternoon. (Huang Xianji), director of the provincial general forest industrial bureau, and responsible comrades of pertinent departments saw the Korean comrades off at the airport. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/178

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER FETES GANSU GOVERNOR

OWL31555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Wellington, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--New Zealand Prime Minister Rt Hon David Lange hosted a dinner here yesterday in honor of Chen Quangyi, governor of China's Gansu Province, who was heading a delegation to visit this country.

During the dinner which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the prime minister emphasized the importance of trade and economic cooperation with China. China is one of the major trade partners of New Zealand, especially at a time when New Zealand is shifting the focus of its foreign trade from Europe to Asia.

He also appreciated the cooperation being established between individual provinces and sectors of the two countries.

Introducing China's policy of opening to the outside world, Governor Chen expressed his willingness to develop extensive technical and economic cooperation with the New Zealand Government, provinces and sectors.

Present on the occasion were also Wang Danyi, mayor of Lanzhou, capital of Gansu Province, and Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Zhang Longhai.

Governor Chen and his delegation arrived here on November 6 for a two-week visit at the invitation of the Christchurch City Council and New Zealand Government. A friendship link was established between Gansu Province and Christchurch City during Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to New Zealand last year.

Governor Chen called on several New Zealand Government ministers today and he is also expected to call on Sir Robert Muldoon, leader of the opposition party tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/039

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE DELEGATION IN TIANJIN--(Ye Nengtao), chairman of the Singapore building industrial bureau, gave a report on Singapore's experience in drawing up urban construction plans at the Tianjin Youyi Club on 7 November. He also offered some constructive ideas on how to open port cities to the outside world. (Ye Nengtao) and his delegation arrived in Tianjin on the morning of 7 November at the invitation of the Tianjin urban and rural construction committee. Wu Zhen, acting mayor of Tianjin municipality, and Li Langing, vice mayor, met with the delegation. That evening, acting mayor Wu Zhen and Mao Changwu, advisor of Tianjin people's government, held a banquet in honor of (Ye Nengtao) and his delegation. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 7 Nov 84 SK]

YAN JICI MEETS THAI DELEGATION--Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met a youth delegation from Thailand led by Saisuri Chutikun here today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 14 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/039

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNAL POPULATION MIGRATION, MOVEMENT STUDIED

Beijing, RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese
25 Aug 84 pp 32-37, 50

[Article by Wei Jinsheng [7614 3160 3932], Population
Economics Research Institute, Beijing College of Economics:
"Some Basic Problems in the Study of Internal Population
Migration and Movement"]

[Text] In the last few years, the study of the internal population migration and movement in China has presented an unprecedented and most gratifying picture, as many localities, one after the other, have become active in the collection of data, in investigations and analyses in this field, some of them even achieving preliminary research results. There is no need to conceal, however, that China was very late in initiating studies of this problem from a demographic point of view, be it in the collection and compilation of scientific data or in the establishment and application of a theoretical system and methodology. Our preparations and experiences are both still insufficient. Particularly in the area of common basic problems that still await clarification, there is need to enhance our knowledge through discussions so as to promote a more thorough development of our research. It is precisely with these objectives in mind that the present article will examine three aspects of the problem, voicing my personal understanding and comprehension and seeking advice from the reading public.

I.

It is first of all necessary to clarify the significance of studying the internal population migration and movement, because this question touches not only on the objectives of this research, but also on the scientific demands that must be made on research.

We must point out that it is not at all accidental that the study of the phenomena of internal migration and movement are being paid increasing attention in recent years. It signifies that more and more people have by now come to realize that population migration and movement constitute factors that cannot be ignored in the control and readjustment of demographic changes within an area, and that it is an important part of our efforts to bring the population problem in our country comprehensively under control and to promote our social and economic development.

First, since the shifts in population due to immigration and emigration of people into and out of an area and the resulting balance of such movements (i.e. the net migration) are direct factors changing the population figures of an area in the same way as changes due to natural causes, they also have a direct bearing on the social and economic developments of that area and of the other areas involved in this interflow of population. The shifts in population due to immigration and emigration are much more complex in their natural and economic structural implications than shifts due to natural causes; their social and economic impacts are also much more complex, more widespread and more rapid. Considering merely one level in our country, namely all its provinces, autonomous regions and directly administered municipalities (hereafter called "provinces" for short), the net immigration into the major immigration provinces during the 30 years, from 1949 to 1979, is estimated at about 25-30 million people,¹ constituting an important reason for the very rapid increase in the population of these areas (many of these provinces showing more rapid population increases than the average for the whole country during the same period). On the other hand, in the net emigration that consequently resulted in the major emigration provinces, this was again the reason for rather low figures for population growth in these areas (many of these provinces showing population growth figures that are lower than the average figures for the whole country during the same period).

Second, under general conditions, population shifts due to migration also change the number and proportion of persons of reproductive age in the areas involved, and thereby also influence the birth rates and death rates in these areas, which is another factor that will have a direct effect on their population figures, and will naturally have a certain effect on the social and economic development of these areas. Let me explain it with the example of the population migration in Beijing Municipality between 1969 and 1979 (see table 1).²

in the cities and other economically more developed areas as well as in areas where marked results have been achieved in family planning. For instance, after the many years of family planning work in Beijing, there is now a substantial decline in the birth-rate of the urban and rural population, and the rate of planned births is constantly rising. Although we must still continue in future to consolidate and expand whatever results have already been achieved (especially in the rural districts), there are after all limits to the natural controls of the annual population increases. It is, therefore, in this sense that the important core of our future work must be the energetic control and effective regulation of the said city's population by the control of migration, so that the population of permanent residents throughout the city limits is maintained at around 10 million by the year 2000.

Fourth, a matter of even greater and more far-reaching significance is the effect of China's policy of opening the country to the outside world and of invigorating the domestic economy, a policy carried out during the last few years. As a result, there is a greatly increased movement of urban and rural population, and migration of people from economically well developed areas to economically somewhat backward areas has been much stimulated, while opening up large territories in the west has placed a major strategic task before the whole nation. All this is posing new and unprecedented conditions for our future research in population migration and movement and at the same time also poses new and higher demands. For instance, according to certain investigations,³ when Jinan Municipality in Shandong Province established 18 rural trading markets within the city limits, the floating population of vendors is estimated to have numbered more than 2 million, of whom 90 percent had come from the city's suburban counties, neighboring counties and outlying district of the province. The volume of business transacted at these markets throughout 1982 was equivalent to 8.6 percent of the total circulating social consumer goods for daily use of the entire city. This shows the great practical significance that attaches to the studies of the numbers, categories, composition and direction of flow of this floating population and of the social and economic relations and influences of these people on the areas from which they come and to which they move. The studies are also significant and relevant to the promotion of all urban and rural developments and reforms.

The above explains four aspects of the significance of domestic population migrations and movements. The purpose is not only to demonstrate the important role that a study of these

Table 1: Proportion of Nonagricultural and Agricultural Population in Immigration and Emigration and Net Migration Figures for Beijing Municipality, Age Groups 15 to 39, 1969 to 1979.

	Nonagricultural Population			Agricultural Population		
	Inward Migr.(%)	Outward Migr.(%)	Net Migr. (Persons)	Inward Migr.(%)	Outward Migr.(%)	Net Migr. (Persons)
1969	86	92	-243,400	91	97	+7,047
1979	68	68	+ 79,271	92	65	+3,981

Total Net Migration (Persons)

1969	-236,353
1979	+ 83,252

Table 1 shows that, be it among the net emigration of 1969 or net immigration of 1979, be it among nonagricultural migrants or agricultural migrants, be it in the immigrations into the city or emigrations from the city, the migrants of the reproductive age of between 15 and 39 years of age are very obviously the dominant component in every one of these groups of migrants. As a result, there was a reduction in Beijing Municipality of over 230,000 men and women of reproductive age in 1969, but an increase of over 80,000 of this age group of men and women in 1979. Correspondingly, the birth-rate in that city began to drop from 20.68 per thousands in 1969 to 9.06 per thousands in 1979. This very large decline was partly due to the marked effect of family planning work that was begun at that time, but also to quite a substantial measure due to the large number of emigrants of reproductive age (of course, the net emigration from the said city in a number of years around 1969 must also be included). For the same reasons the birth-rate in Beijing began to rise from 1979 (13.69 per thousand) to its highest point in 1982 (20.04 per thousand), mainly due to the periodical influence of the two baby boom periods in the 1950's and 1960's, but the above-mentioned immigration of people of reproductive age is also a factor that must not be overlooked (of course, the net immigration into the city in a number of years before and after 1979 must also be included).

Third, in the future, as a consequence of the intensive family planning work in our country, the decline of the birth-rate and the narrowing down of its regional disparities, as well as the effect of migration on demographic changes in all areas, will, step by step, increase. This will particularly occur

problems is playing, but also to indicate the specific demands that demography poses for these researches, namely to study these migrations and movements as to the significance of their roles in the demographic phenomena in the areas of inward and outward migrations and movements and the significance of their impact on related social and economic phenomena (in the following referred to as "demographic significance" for short). This will enable us to gain a hold on important measurement standards to define precisely the target and scope of the demographic studies of internal migrations and movements of the population and to distinguish these studies from studies undertaken by other disciplines in the same field.

II.

As its second problem this article now wishes to discuss the question of how to determine the specific target and scope of this research, based on functions and demands of the demographic study of internal population migrations and movements, integrated with the actual conditions prevailing in our country, which also means to adequately define the internal population migration and movements that are to be studied. Although this question has all along been the subjects of a variety of differing opinions and its theoretical aspects can be debated endlessly, once the research work leaves the holy temples of theory and enters the social realities, it is bound to ask for solutions, namely to ask for clear, appropriate and uniform definitions for the internal migrations and movements that are to be the subjects of the research. Otherwise, if the definitions are not uniform and the specifications left diverse, there will be different interpretations for the scope of the research target, it will become impossible to compare collected and investigated categories of data and the scientific value of all research results will be severely affected, even to the extent that future research work will become completely impossible. This question is therefore one that must be conscientiously solved.

In a broad sense, the internal population migrations and movements are all part of the various movements taking place between different areas of China. However, these movements actually show themselves very often to be of two completely different types. One type are the population movements in which people change their permanent residence, and the other type are population movement in which the people do not change their permanent residence. The former are within the scope of internal population migration, but the latter are generally classified as internal population floatations. Since these

two types are two phenomena of population movements that have different demographic significance, they must be studied separately.

If we define, as above stated, population migration as movements of population in which people change their permanent residence, it may appear to be an absolutely clear, simple and categorical definition, but what exactly does changing one's permanent residence mean? Does not all population movement with change of permanent residence constitute population migration that has to be studied by demography? These questions must be answered precisely to avoid vagueness and ambiguity as to the research target.

First, the criterion for change of permanent residence must be clarified and established. In other countries it is frequently assumed that the subjective intention of the migrant is the decisive criterion, namely whether the migrant wishes to effect, through migration, a change of a relatively permanent nature in his permanent residence. However, this again entails two questions: if, in a country that formally does not control migrations, the migrant's subjective intention originally was to effect a permanent change of his residence, but if he is compelled, after completion of his migration, for certain reasons, to emigrate again soon afterward (for instance, within a few weeks) from that country, thus to again change his place of permanent residence, should the first change of residence be counted as a change of permanent residence of a relatively permanent nature? The opposite case is similar, namely, if the migrant at the time of migration has no intention of permanently changing his residence but, due to certain circumstances, is compelled to extend his residence at the place to which he has moved (for instance, for half a year or longer), shall this move be counted as a relatively permanent change of permanent residence? To resolve these contradictions, some countries have prescribed minimum time limits for residence and determined that everyone who resides in the place of immigration for longer than half a year or 1 year will be regarded as having made a relatively permanent change of his permanent residence. The second problem is that in a country that exercises control over migration, the question whether a relatively permanent change of permanent residence can be effected will frequently not depend merely on the subjective intention of the migrant, but will mainly be decided by the needs of society and the provisions of the relevant policies and laws. Under these conditions, the migrants moving into certain areas may all have the subjective intention of permanently changing their

permanent residences and to live in the new place permanently, however, while some of them will indeed take up residence after obtaining approval and completing all immigration procedures, others will not get approval, will not complete immigration procedures and still stay on permanently. In view of such cases, were we to judge only by the so-called subjective intention of the migrant and the length of his residence, consider the person in the latter case also as having relatively permanently changed his permanent residence and consider him a migrant, we would be mixing up two types of migrants of absolutely different demographic significance with respect to their places of emigration and immigration, while we would actually find it in most cases difficult to obtain correct data on migrants that have not completed migration procedures. China, a country that exercises a rational control over internal population migration, had long ago established an effective household registry system and has been carrying out universal household registration, endorsed and supported by the broad masses of the people. In the question of determining criteria for the change of permanent residence, we therefore must, and are also able to, integrate the migrant's subjective intentions with the objective realities as well as the migrant's individual intentions with the needs of society. Furthermore, since all over China the population with permanent residences as listed in the household registers is basically identical with the population that actually resides permanently at certain places (investigations show identity between actual residence and household registry for 97.8 percent of the people throughout the country⁴), and since our country's household registers are in fact also the only reliable source to supply comprehensive and continuous information on population migration, it is therefore possible and also necessary to take the changes of permanent residence as recorded in the household registers as criteria for the relatively permanent change of permanent residence. This will not only supply us with criteria for changes of permanent residence that are clear, rational and uniform as well as convenient for the collection of data and for regional comparisons and analyses, but will also be consistent with China's specific conditions and demands.

Second, we must determine what shall be the only kind of relatively permanent change of permanent residence that shall constitute population migration to be studied by demography. Obviously, it is certainly not every type of such changes that is of demographic significance. For instance, the relatively permanent change of permanent residence within one neighborhood or one census district is generally of no demographic

significance and therefore basically outside the scope of internal population migration research. In other countries it was therefore already suggested to set certain definite criteria according to the distances of the move and to recognize as migration only such relatively permanent changes of permanent residence that exceed the prescribed distances. However, in reality this method will be hard to carry out. Not only will the determination of distances in such cases be extremely difficult, but, what is more important, this method overlooks that the main concern of demography in cases of migration is not the distance of such migration, but rather whether it changed the migrant's life and work environment, and whether the change is of any demographic significance for the places he left and moved to. Starting out from this conception, the method which is now widely used internationally, namely of using the regional levels of the various countries as decisive criteria, appears very appropriate. The regional levels comprise two kinds of criteria: (1) geographical criteria; this refers mainly to a country's districts according to its administrative division, usually three levels, which in the case of China are the three levels of the state, the provincial territory and the county (municipality, municipality administered region). Every population movement that changes the permanent residence in the household register and that occurs between different provinces or counties (municipalities, municipality administered regions) falls into the category of internal population migration of demographic research. As to everything below the three levels, demographic research has so far been mainly limited to the population movements between certain typological regions (town and countryside) within the area of one county (municipality, municipality administered region). Moreover, whether such migration, if it has occurred between various typological natural regions (plains, mountainous areas, etc.), is to be included in demographic study will actually depend on whether these regions can constitute effective statistical regions, that is, whether the needed research data can be obtained from them. (2) Economic criteria; this relates to the urban and rural areas of a country. These migrations, with permanent residence changes registered in the household registers, of demographic significance, occur in different typological economic regions and between these regions; they fall within the categories of internal migrations of demographic research. Since this kind of migration can be taking place between different provinces or counties (municipalities, municipality administered districts), as also within one county (municipality, municipality administered district), they can therefore actually occur at the same time as the migrations between the above-mentioned administrative

districts or within the said administrative districts; the specific particulars will not be further elaborated on.

If the above discussion is found appropriate, we may define our country's internal migration, as it will have to be studied by demography, as follows: our country's internal migration that is to be subjected to demographic study comprises any kind of population movement that occurs between our country's different provinces or counties (municipalities, municipality administered regions) and that involves the change of permanent residence in the household register, also population migrations that occur between typological economic regions and typological natural regions which are of demographic significance and involve changes of permanent residence in the household registers.

In the following we shall again discuss the definition of internal population floatations that have to be the subject of demographic research. It was pointed out earlier, that these kinds of population floatations are various population movements that do not involve the change of permanent residences. However, if no limits are set, the scope of these movements may become too broad, because in actual fact the majority of any population will be making certain movements every day, but a substantial part of these will obviously be of no evident demographic significance. Judging by all the research carried out so far and in adaptation to our country's conditions, it is the following two aspects of population floatations that demography should mainly concern itself with:

First, floatation of population with temporary residences. Even though the permanent residence in the household register is not changed in these cases, there is a factual population movement with a change of the current residence for a certain period of time. It comprises types of movements that occur between our different provinces or counties (municipalities, municipality administered regions), and also types of movements of demographic significance that occur between typological economic and natural regions. Research in this respect will, of course, still depend in actual fact on the ability to obtain data, because judging by the current system of registering temporary residents in our country, registration is only carried out for temporary residents in such cities and towns, outside the places where permanent residence is registered, that are not yet properly organized. This is of course a very substantial limitation.

However, in the floatation of population with temporary residences, there are two conditions that warrant our special attention: (1) In certain urban and rural areas there is what is called a long-term status "temporary population." These are people who for a variety of reasons did not apply according to regulations for an extension of temporary residence at the place of their residence or did not complete migration procedures, but continue to live at the new place year after year, and as a consequence increase the size of the actual population at these places to varying degrees and over long periods of time, causing a whole series of population, social and economic effects. Because they never arrange for registration in the household registers at the place of their actual residence, these people have become a special type within the "temporary population." It will be necessary to study the different conditions and problems of this group and make proper dispositions for them. (2) Because of the establishment and development of agricultural markets in cities and towns in recent years and the opening up of long-distance goods traffic, a population of vendors at these agricultural markets has sprung up in many cities and towns, varying in numbers, coming from suburban counties, neighboring counties and outlying districts of the province. They enliven the urban and rural economies, increase the population presently living in the cities and towns, also have an impact on the composition of the resident population and thereby create certain population problems that warrant active studies.

Second, a floating population of daily commuters. They do not change their permanent residence in the household registers and have also not changed their current places of residence, but due to long distances between their residences and work or study posts (especially distances between inner cities and suburbs of large cities), every morning and every evening a population movement has to take place, sometimes referred to as pendulum population movement. By now, this has also become an important category of our country's internal floating population, causing changes, to varying degrees, in the number and composition of an area's daytime and nighttime population and having a certain impact on the social and economic development of the area involved. Especially in the last few years, because of the restoration and development of agricultural markets in the cities and towns and country fairs in the villages, there has been a great increase in workers in the small town enterprises, who are leaving the farms but not leaving the countryside, and who manifest these effects more distinctly and deserve to be studied most conscientiously. For

instance, in the more developed provinces of our country, in Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong and Liaoning, and in the suburbs and rural areas of Shanghai, Tianjin and other large and medium cities, over half of the working force in many communes and brigades leave agriculture, and a considerable number of them become the "leaving agriculture, but not leaving village" workers in the small-town enterprises. They leave home in the morning and return in the evening, work in the small towns and live in the villages and have a continuously growing demographic, social and economic influence on both areas involved.

If the above discussion is found appropriate, we can define our country's internal population floatation that demography must study as follows: internal population floatation that should be subjected to demographic study comprises the floating population that moves between different provinces or counties (municipalities, municipality administered districts) who, although not changing their permanent residence in the household registers, for certain periods of time change their actual residence, and similar movements of demographic significance that take place between typological economic and natural regions, as also population movement, neither registered as changes of permanent residence in the household registers nor involving a change of current residence, but involving daily commuting between residence and work or study posts.

III.

The important feature and condition of demographic study of internal migrations and population movements is its aim of analysing the innate character and laws of these movements on the grounds of the sum total of data of these population migrations and movements and data on their composition. However, specific demands and difficulties are involved in the collection and determination of these data, and these will have to be properly resolved. We shall select the important ones for a discussion.

There are none other but the following three sources for data on the various internal migrations and population movements: the general census, population registers (including the regular registration of the entire population and special registrations of one section of the population) and population surveys (including sample surveys and other specific surveys). Since the work of collecting and processing population migration data is very extensive and costly, the population census and population registration is, generally speaking,

limited to providing sum totals for various migrations and movements, while population surveys particularly stress collecting data on the composition of the population. In the three censuses taken in our country so far, migration had not been included as an item of inquiry, and data on migration are therefore not directly revealed by them (indirect assessments are still possible, as we shall discuss later). However, the regular household registration system that has been in effect throughout our country since 1955 is unique in the world in its scope, long history (it suffered disruption in the "Cultural Revolution") and the degree of accuracy of registrations. This institution provides very rare conditions for the study of total data on our internal migration (also concerning the floating population of temporary residents in cities and towns). As to data on population composition, although few sample population surveys have been conducted so far in our country, other relevant special surveys can provide certain important data.

When using data on population migration from various sources or when planning surveys on migration, it is also necessary to pay special attention to the problem of intervening time between migrations. The intervening time between migrations refers to the period of time used in getting population migration data and in investigations and inquiries as to past permanent residences (in China the permanent residences in the household register; thus also in the following text). Here we may also distinguish two kinds: one is a fixed length of the interval, as, e.g. 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or any other fixed term. For instance, in case migration data are obtained from annual population statistics (from regular population registrations; thus also in the following text), the time interval is 1 year. Using migration data by comparing two general censuses, the interval is 5 years or 10 years. When obtaining migration data through inquiry into permanent residence conditions at a certain period in the past, the intervening time can be any definite length of time. The second kind of interval is a changeable interval, such as obtaining migration data by inquiring into the latest change of permanent residence, when the interval will naturally be different for every person. If migration data are obtained by inquiry concerning the birth place (lifetime migration), the time interval is of course also different according to everyone's different date of birth. When using migration data with fixed intervals, unless pointed out in preceding text, the length of intervening time or the time of starting must be noted, as the data themselves would otherwise lose their definite significance. Furthermore, when using various

migration data, one must also be fully aware that there might be some omissions, because there is this certain intervening period and therefore also, to a varying degree, the problem of missing some migrants. We know that the number of migrants obtained in surveys at fixed intervals is only the number of migrants who at the end of the survey have their permanent residence no more at the same place as at the beginning of the survey. In this way the survey may miss those migrants who were born or who died during the interval and those who moved back (i.e. returnees) after the start of the intervening period, but before the intervening period had ended. These omissions will become larger, the longer the intervening periods extend. To get migration figures as close as possible to reality, it will therefore be necessary to first utilize the annual population statistics because their interval is only 1 year and omissions will then be comparatively few.

In the following let us discuss the determination of the various important kinds of internal migrations and population movements.

First, determination of total volume of internal migrations. It was pointed out earlier that no population migration research is possible without the possession of quantitative measurements of migration. The quantity mentioned here refers in the first place to the total volume of migration and comprises the total number of migrants within one area and within a certain period of time (number of immigrants, number of emigrants, gross migration and net migration) and the total numbers for each type of migration (mainly numbers of lifetime migrants, returnee migrants, first-time migrants and roaming migrants). If comparatively complete sets of items of inquiry would be contained in the population censuses or population registrations, the mentioned data could be directly computed from them. However, up to now few countries in the world can fully supply such data. Since the situation is such that it is impossible to obtain data on the immigration and emigration concerning one area, it is evidently extremely important to use data of an area's annual population statistics or general census, to indirectly compute the figures for net migration (i.e. what in foreign countries is generally referred to as vital statistics method), for which the formula is:

$$NM = Pt + n - Pt - (B - D) \quad (1)$$

In this formula NM = the net migration figure of the area within the intervening period between comparisons; Pt = the population figure of the area at the start of the interval; Pt + n = the population figure at the end of the interval;

B = number of births in the area during the interval;
D = number of deaths in the area during the interval.

The net migration data computed in this way may include domestic as well as international migrations, but since in most parts of our country international migration is so small that it can be ignored in these computations, these values can under general conditions be regarded as representing the net internal migration volume. As to particular areas where there is a slightly larger volume of international migration, the values that have been computed in this way may still be used after appropriate adjustments. Of course, the accuracy of this method of computation is still to a large measure dependent on whether the totals and the figures for births and deaths in the regular population registrations or population censuses in the various areas are correct. Apart from this indirect method of computing the volume of net migration, there is also the survival rate method, employed by many countries, on which we shall not further elaborate here.

Having various kinds of gross volumes of an area's internal population migration, it is possible to compare them with the average population of the said area and conveniently figure out various migration ratios (rate of immigration, emigration, gross migration, net migration). These are all important indices in the study of migration, and having these figures available will facilitate explaining the scope and strength of migrations in different areas.

Second, determination of data on the composition of internal population migration. The term data on composition refers mainly to data comprising such items as the sex, age, family status, education, vocation of the migrants and the different places from which they emigrate and to which they are moving. Because the migration, carried out under the effect of certain social, economic and natural conditions, shows obvious predominance of certain factors of composition. If we therefore start out from these factors in our analysis and also make comparisons with the non-migrating people or the entire population in the areas of immigration and emigration, we can gain a concrete idea of the reasons and consequences of the migration and, furthermore, arrive at certain conclusions as to the rules that govern these movements. For actual examples in this respect, refer to table 1 above, which reflects the predominant age group. In the following (table 2),⁵ we again present the composition by sexes of immigrants into and emigrants from Beijing Municipality in 1969 and 1979 to show the predominance by sexes among the migrants.

Table 2: Composition by Sexes of Immigrants Into and
Emigrants From Beijing Municipality in 1969 and 1979
(in percent)

	Nonagricultural Population				Agricultural Population			
	Immigrating		Emigrating		Immigrating		Emigrating	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1969	67	33	62	38	46	54	74	26
1979	62	38	58	42	67	33	52	48

From table 2 we see that on the one hand males predominate in all migrations and on the other hand that in this preponderance there are certain changes as to different age groups and different categories, which can all be explained from the social, political and economic conditions of the time. For instance, the steep rise in females among the immigration of the agricultural population in 1969 reflects the special historical phenomenon of family members following the immigrants into Beijing during the "Cultural Revolution," and the effect of later population control work in that city.

Apart from data on the composition of internal migration by sex and ages, that can possibly be figured out from censuses and population registrations, a large amount of other data can only be obtained through special migration surveys and sample surveys. In that respect, localities all over the country have preserved over long periods of time the records of household registrations at various times, which record all kinds of data relevant to the composition of population migrations. They provide most favorable opportunities, in that they make up for the blanks of data in the past, when we want to carry out surveys, especially retrospective surveys, indeed we may say they are great assets for our research. In recent years this material has been very much used in migration surveys all over the country. However, when using this material, special attention must be paid to distinguish whether a relevant item in the records is information from the time when the migration took place. Under no circumstances must we use materials that are records of changes made post facto to correspond to certain later changed conditions of the migrant. The way to distinguish is, first, to observe the date and reason for the record of change, and second, to use logic in detecting certain contradictions.

If it is impossible to obtain data and material on the composition of the migrants by sex and age, it might still be possible to use the above-mentioned method of vital statistics and indirectly come to an assessment of these facts. Since

sex is a factor in the composition that does not change with time, if we only can provide a relevant numerical value for an area's division by sex, we can indirectly assess, according to formula 1, the net population migration by sexes of that area. Age, different from sex, is a factor in the composition that undergoes regular change in the course of time. However, if we only get hold of population figures by ages of a certain area at the beginning and at the end of the interval between times of comparison and the number of deaths according to ages in the same intervening time span, we can indirectly assess the figures for net population migration by ages of the said area during the interval by using the following formula:

$$NM(x) = Px + n_{x,t} + n_{x,t+n} - Px_{x,t} + D(x) \quad (2)$$

In this formula, $NM(x)$ = the net migration of an area during the intervening period where the population is of x years of age at the beginning of the intervening period; $Px_{x,t}$ = the population of the said area that is of x years of age at the beginning of the intervening period; $Px + n_{x,t} + n_{x,t+n}$ = the population of the said area of $x+n$ years at the conclusion of the interval; $D(x)$ = the number of deaths in the said area during the intervening period of people who were of x years of age at the beginning of the intervening period.

When using this method of assessment, the same problems must be watched out for as when using the above-stated formula 1. We shall also not elaborate here on the survival rate method for the indirect assessment of net migration figures by ages.

Third, determination of data for the internal floating population. As mentioned earlier, in the study of population movements, demography principally studies the floating population of temporary residents and the population of daily commuters. Data needed for these studies may also be divided into data for quantitative measurement and data on composition. Quantitative data on the section with temporary residences can be obtained from the general censuses and population registers, but it must be noted that these are not comprehensive data. Judging by China's third census, the main figures for temporary residents provided by the various localities only cover those who left the place where their permanent residence was registered in the household register for a temporary residence elsewhere of over 1 year or those who, although not over 1 year at a place of temporary residence, had left the place of registration of permanent residence for over 1 year (for instance, in Ningxia the temporary residents of these two categories accounted for 0.83 percent of the total population of the region at the time of the general census⁶); also covered are people who temporarily live

at a place but whose census status has not yet been fixed (for instance, in Ningxia this type of temporary residents accounted for 0.4 percent of the total population of that region at the time of the general census⁷). The figures do not at all cover the entire number of temporary residents. Moreover, the temporary residents normally registered in our country's population registrations generally only cover people who have moved to other cities and towns outside the sphere of the cities and counties where they were registered as permanent residents, which again does not cover the whole population of temporary residents. If more accurate data on the volume of temporary residents and on daily commuters is needed, it is therefore necessary to collect such data through other channels or to carry out surveys. As to data on the composition of the internal floating population, although certain information can be obtained from general censuses and population registrations, it will frequently be necessary to supplement the information by special surveys according to the special requirements of the research topic.

FOOTNOTES

1. Data from: Qiu Weizhi [0092 3634 0037], "Preliminary Study of Population Migrations Since the Founding of the PRC," in RENKOU YU JINGJI, No 4, 1981.
2. Computed on the basis of data from retrospective surveys of migrations and movements of the population of Beijing Municipality.
3. Data from: Ma Xia [7456 0204], "Inquiry Into the Question of Movements of Temporary Nature Among the Agricultural Population," in RENKOU YU JINGJI, No 1, 1984.
4. Data from: "Elementary Introduction to the Census." Statistics Press of China, 1982.
5. See footnote 2.
- 6 and 7. Data from: Chen Yu [7115 6735], "Household Registration of Ningxia Permanent Residents as Seen in the Third Census," in RENKOU YU JINGJI, No 3, 1984.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POPULATION, FAMILY PLANNING IN MINORITY NATIONALITY AREAS

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/Article by Yang Yixing /2799 0001 2502/ of the State Nationalities
Affairs Commission: "The Current Population Situation and Family
Planning for Minority Nationalities"/

/Text/ 1. The Current Population Situation for Minority Nationalities

China has 55 minority nationalities with a population of 67.23 million in the 1982 population census, equal to 6.7 percent of the total national population. They are scattered across a region covering 60 percent of the nation's total area. Most of them live in frontier regions or in high frigid mountainous areas, although some live in the interior among the Han nationality, forming a distribution in which each minority lives in small groups that are mixed with the larger one.

In old China, the overall situation of the minority nationality population was one of high birth rates, high death rates and low growth rates. The existence of systems of nationality oppression and class oppression and exploitation caused minority nationality regions to be economically underdeveloped and very culturally and educationally backward. They had poor living standards, disease was rampant and the population death rate was high. The average life span was short and the population grew slowly. The population of some nationalities was declining, such as the Meng nationality in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, which totalled 1.18 million persons during the Jiaqing era of the Qing Dynasty /1796-1821/, but which totalled only 830,000-plus persons by 1947, a 29 percent population decrease. Other nationalities nearly disappeared, such as the Hezhe nationality, which numbered about 3,000 persons in 1912, but which had dropped to only 300-plus persons before Liberation.

After the nation was liberated, systems of nationality oppression and class oppression and exploitation were eliminated and equality of nationalities was achieved. The state made great efforts to assist

minority nationalities to develop the economy and to develop science, culture, education, medicine and public health. Many nationality policies were formulated that led to profound changes in the appearance of all minority nationality areas. Their populations also grew.

The nation's total population grew by 63 percent during the 25 years between 1953 and 1978, a 1.9 percent average annual rate of increase. The minority nationality population grew by 56 percent over the same period, a 1.8 percent average annual rate of increase. The growth of the minority nationality population approximated growth in the total national population during this period, being only slightly slower than the national population growth rate. Development of the minority nationality population has been uneven, however. The population of most minority nationalities has grown fairly rapidly, although the population of some minority nationalities has grown slowly, and some minority nationalities have experienced declining populations.

The minority nationality population grew very quickly during the 4 years between 1978 and 1982, increasing from 55.80 million to 67.23 million. This was an increase of 11.43 million persons over 4 years, an increase of 20.4 percent or 4.77 percent per year. What are the reasons for such rapid growth in the minority nationality population during this period? This preliminary analysis will cover the following areas:

1. The 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee convened in 1978 was a turning point in national work and in nationalities work in China. Since the 3rd Plenum, the party's nationalities policies have been restored, reiterated and formulated, and we have gradually implemented and adhered to the party's nationalities policies. In order to gradually resolve real inequalities between the various nationalities, the Central Committee has had flourishing development in assisting minority nationalities in the political, economic, cultural, educational and other areas, and great autonomy and financial and material assistance have been given for economic development and for culture and education. At the same time, there also has been a relaxation of policies in the areas of going to schools of higher grades, recruiting workers, births and other areas. These have strengthened feelings of equality among nationalities and self-respect of the minority nationalities. This has caused some persons, who for reasons of historical discrimination against nationalities were unwilling to report their own original minority nationality status but instead reported it as the Han nationality, to change to reporting as a minority nationality in the 1982 population census. In some areas where no scientific nationality differentiation work had been earnestly carried out in the past and where minority nationality status had not been restored, nationality policies and nationality differentiation

have been implemented to restore nationality status. Most children born after marriages between persons from minority nationalities and the Han nationality and those with blood relations have changed from their original report as being of the Han nationality to reporting as minority nationalities. This is a primary reason for the rapid growth in the minority nationality population since 1978. An example is the Tujia nationality which had more than 690,000 persons in 1978, most of them living in Hunan. Although others of the Tujia nationality living in Hubei, Sichuan and Guizhou requested restoration of their Tujia nationality during the 1950's, it was not restored due to interference. Their Tujia minority status was gradually restored only after the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. By the time of the 1982 population census, the population of the Tujia minority had increased to over 2.83 million persons, a more than four-fold increase over 4 years. A substantial number of the Man nationality population that had been reported in the past as the Han nationality are being reported as the Man nationality. The Man nationality population was 2.51 million persons in 1978 and had increased to 4.29 million in 1982, an increase of 70.9 percent over 4 years. Other examples include the Miao, Dong, Li and several other nationalities which have seen population increases for the above reasons. The Hezhe nationality totalled 1,009 persons in 1980 and had increased to 1,476 persons by 1982. This was a 46 percent increase in a little over a year's time. The primary reason for the growth was that most children born from marriages between persons of the Hezhe and Han nationalities changed their original status report from the Han nationality to the Hezhe nationality.

2. After Liberation, democratic reforms were carried out in minority nationality regions, and there were very great developments and improvements in the economy, in culture and education, in medical and public health conditions, and in the people's standard of living. This created the conditions for population growth among minority nationalities. Like the rest of the country, minority nationalities have a young population structure with a large number of people of reproductive age. The policies for carrying out family planning work in nationality regions are generally fairly relaxed; some nationality regions have never carried out family planning. For this reason, the natural growth of minority nationality populations during this period was somewhat higher than the Han nationality.

3. There has been misreporting of nationality statuses because of the intermixing of most of the nationalities in China and mutual influences of language, traditions and customs among different nationalities. Now, one nationality is being reported as another nationality, thereby increasing the population growth rate of newly-reported nationalities. The average annual growth rate of the Yangbo nationality between 1978 and 1982 was 14.9 percent, more than 12 times greater than the average annual growth rate for the

entire country over this same period. The primary reason was intermixing of the Yangbo and Man nationalities and mutual influences of living customs. They were reported as being of the Man nationality in the past, but are now being reported as the Yangbo nationality. Moreover, some people of the Han nationality who have lived in minority nationality regions for long periods and who have been greatly influenced by the language, traditions and customs of minority nationalities have reported their status as a minority nationality.

The above situation shows that apart from natural increases in the population of minority nationalities, there also has been an increase of about 6 million persons that is not due to natural growth. That is to say, one-half or even more of the population growth of minority nationalities between 1978 and 1982 was due to causes other than natural increase. The basis is that there was a 2.41 percent average annual rate of increase in the minority nationality population from 1962 to 1978. No family planning work was carried out during this period, and there was a high tide of births among minority nationalities. In addition, the population of some newly-recognized nationalities has been changed from reporting as the Han nationality to a minority nationality. With the exception of Nei Monggol, Xinjiang, Mizang and a small number of frontier regions, family planning work has been carried out in minority nationality regions since 1978, and although the policies are less stringent than for Han nationality, the natural population growth rate should be lower than that prior to 1978 or at least maintained at the growth levels during the period before 1978. An example is that, extrapolating from the 2.41 percent average annual growth rate between 1964 and 1978, the minority nationality population should have grown only to more than 61 million persons between 1978 and 1982. In reality, the minority nationality population increased to more than 67 million persons. It is obvious that the additional 6 million people are due to non-natural growth. Also, comparing the growth of minority nationality and Han nationality populations, we can see the reasons for the non-natural growth of the minority nationality populations and the non-natural decrease in the Han population. The minority nationality population increased by 11.43 million persons from 1978 to 1982, a 20.4 percent increase or 4.77 percent per year on the average. During the same period, however, the Han nationality population grew by 34.51 million persons, an increase of only 3.8 percent and an average annual rate of increase of 0.9 percent. The growth in the Han nationality population was less than one-fifth that of the minority nationality population. This is quite different from the national natural growth rates of 1.2 percent in 1980 and 1.45 percent in 1981, and is in actuality the result of a non-natural decrease. It can also be said that the Han nationality decreased by about 6 million persons, while minority nationalities increased by about 6 million persons. This thereby reduced the growth rate of the Han nationality population and increased the growth rate of the minority nationality population.

II. The Natural Environment, Economic Conditions and Growth of the Minority Nationality Population

It is a fact that the natural environment and economic conditions exert a great influence on minority nationality population growth. A preliminary analysis of this question includes the following conditions:

1. In regions settled by minority nationalities, those with gentle terrain, warm climates, relatively good natural conditions and convenient communications generally have fairly rapid population growth and high population densities. A contradiction between rapid population growth and slow development of production has appeared in these regions. An example is the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, which is in a low latitude zone with long summers and short winters. The average annual atmospheric temperature ranges from 16°C to 23°C , and the frost-free period covers 10 to 11 months or more. Rainfall is plentiful, with average precipitation of 1,100 to 2,800 mm per year. The Zhuang nationality population of the region comprises 33.8 percent of the region's total population. The population of the region grew by 84 percent between 1953 and 1982, while the minority nationality population grew by 90 percent over the same period. Population density increased from 75 to 151 persons per square kilometer, 1.4 times the average national population density. The amount of cultivated land per capita is 1.14 mu, only 70 percent of the national average amount of cultivated land per capita. The average amount of cultivated land per capita in the Sandu Sui Autonomous County in Guizhou Province is only 0.83 mu per person and per capita grain rations are only over 300 jin. The production of material goods does not correspond to the rate of population growth, and blind population growth has already affected economic development and improvement of the people's standard of living. This type of situation is also found in many of the nationality regions of Guizhou and in some nationality regions of Hunan, Hubei and Yunnan.

2. Population growth generally is slower in expansive pastoral or agro-pastoral zones at higher elevations with colder climates and the usual natural conditions, and there is a basic correspondence between population growth and economic development. An example is Garze County in Sichuan Province's Garze Zang Autonomous Prefecture, a primarily agricultural region at an elevation of more than 3,300 meters. The terrain is flat and the climate is dry and cold, with an average annual temperature of 5.6°C . Winters are long and summer's short, with an average of 85 frostfree days per year. Average annual precipitation is 626 mm. There are long periods of sunshine and substantial daily temperature differences. There is a single crop each year. Agriculture predominates at about 70 percent and animal husbandry makes up 20 percent. The Zang nationality comprises 94 percent of the county's population. Before democratic reforms, about

one-third of the population was monks and nuns, causing slow population growth. The county's population increased by 37.5 percent during the 31-year period between 1949 and 1980, a 1.2 percent average annual rate of increase. Population density increased from 4.8 to 6.6 persons per square kilometer. Per capita cultivated land increased from 3.48 to 4.9 mu. Grain /output/ increased by 1.3 times. Animal husbandry increased by 67 percent. The average annual rates of increase were: 1.2 percent for population, 3.7 percent for grain and 2.2 percent for animal husbandry. Per capita grain /output/ increased from 410 jin to 713 jin, and the average number of livestock per person increased from 4.6 to 6.5 head. There was a substantial improvement in the people's standard of living. Such conditions are representative of most pastoral and agro-pastoral regions in Mizang, Gansu, Qinghai and other areas.

There also are some regions with roughly similar natural conditions but with faster population growth, causing a contradiction of non-correspondence between population growth and economic development. An example is ZeKog County in Qinghai Province, an exclusively pastoral region where the Zang nationality makes up 92 percent of the population. The population doubled in the 26-year period between 1954 and 1979. There are a total of 1 million head of livestock in the county, an average of 37 head per person. It is one of five counties in the province where the number of livestock had reached 1 million head. There is now a prominent contradiction between pastures and livestock. Each sheep-unit in Qinghai Province requires an average of 10.5 mu of pasture. Based on this proportion, the county has 7.2 mu of pasture per sheep-unit, so that there is now a livestock overload of one-third. Because of the overload on the pasture, the only way out is to make a transition to pasturing the animals, which has led to degeneration, desertification and declining grass yields. This has seriously affected growth in the number of livestock and improvement of their quality. The amount of population that current production levels and natural conditions can sustain is reaching the saturation point. Another example is the Huzhu Tu Autonomous County in Qinghai Province. It is a high, cold region with an average yearly temperature of 9° C. There are 140 frostfree days, and the elevation is more than 3,000 meters. In terms of current production levels, the constant for getting sufficient food and warmth is about 7 mu of cultivated land per person, but the average is now only 3.6 mu. Moreover, there is little rainfall, the climate is arid and there are shortages in fresh water supplies. Apart from transforming existing production structures and making great efforts to develop production, it is very urgent that such areas should control overly rapid population growth in a planned manner.

3. Remote mountainous regions with high mountains and steep slopes have inconvenient communications, slow economic development, and poor medical and public health conditions. The people live in poverty and

death rates are high. Most populations grow slowly, some of them even declining. An example is Gannan Zang Autonomous Prefecture in Gansu Province, which is extremely mountainous and crisscrossed with gorges. The average yearly temperature is less than 4° C, and the climate is very cold with a long winter, no summer and a spring that moves directly into fall. In Niba Commune in the prefecture's Jone County, a purely pastoral region settled by the Zang nationality, the average annual rate of population increase over the past 30 years was only 0.6 percent. Ningde Prefecture in Fujian Province is located in a mountainous region in eastern Fujian. With the exception of some fairly low rolling hills and intermountain basins along the coast, there is a continuous range of mountain peaks over 1,000 meters high. Communications are difficult and economic development is slow. This is an area where the She and Han nationalities live together, most of the She nationality living in mountainous regions and most of the Han nationality living in the intermountain basins. The result is a difference in the population growth rates of the two nationalities. An example is Fu'an County where the Han nationality population grew by 84 percent between 1953 and 1982, while the Zhe nationality population grew by 70 percent. A comparison of age groups show that children between 1 and 3 years of age make up 2.3 percent of Han nationality population but only 1.7 percent of the She nationality population. Old people over 65 years of age make up 4 percent of the Han nationality and 6 percent of the She nationality. The She nationality population has declined in some regions, such as Shangjinbei Brigade in Ningde County, where there were 284 people of the She nationality before Liberation but only 248 persons at the present time, a decrease of 36 persons. Yanxia Brigade in Fu'an County had 310 people of the She nationality before Liberation but only 290 now, a reduction of 20 people. There are three reasons for the population decline:

- 1) Most people of the She nationality live in mountainous regions where communications are difficult and life is hard. Young women from outside the area are unwilling to marry someone from the mountainous regions and young women from the village marry outside the area. The result is a lot of single men. An example is KangliKang Brigade in Fu'an County, where there are 156 She nationality households, 30 of them single men. Liwan Team of this brigade has 45 She nationality households with an average of 3 persons per household, 13 of the households or about one-third being single men.
- 2) A large amount of gynecological disease among women and low birth rates. An example is Chongfo Commune in Xiapu County, where 57 percent of She nationality women have gynecological diseases. Another example is Xitan Commune in Fu'an County, where 88 percent of the women have gonorrhoea, prolapse of the uterus and other gynecological diseases, causing low birth rates.
- 3) Communications are difficult in mountainous regions and medical conditions are poor. There are shortages of doctors and medicines and high infant mortality rates.

4. High elevation, low temperature and thin atmosphere regions with broad expanses of land are sparsely populated. An example is Nagqu Prefecture in Xizang, which has an average elevation of more than 4,500 meters and low temperatures. The average yearly temperature is below zero, and the coldest temperature was -41° C. The average temperature during the warmest month is less than 10° C. There is little precipitation but plenty of sunlight. The population density is only 0.6 persons per square kilometer. The population density in Xizang's Ngari Prefecture is only 0.2 persons per square kilometer.

III. Traditions, Customs and Minority Nationality Population Growth

1. Some minority nationalities still maintain a custom of early marriages. Examples include Islamic nationalities which in the past had a custom of considering girls 9 years old and boys 13 years old to be adults and able to marry, so most people married early. Although there have been changes, there still are girls of 15 or 16 years of age and boys of 16 or 17 years of age who marry. Because this is below the legal age of marriage, some falsified their ages when they went to register their marriages, while others married privately. About half of the marriages in Zhangjiachuan Hui Autonomous County in 1980 were early marriages or private marriages. Most of the marriages in Wanmaishi Brigade in Dongxiang Autonomous County were early marriages or private marriages. There are also quite a few early marriages in some minority nationalities in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and other minority nationalities still have early marriages. Early marriages mean high birth rates.

2. The traditions and customs of some minority nationalities still include a large amount of marriage among close blood relations. Several nationalities feel that marriage between close relatives is "adding kinship upon kinship" or "not allowing rich water to go to another's fields" and that it is a good thing. Inter-marriage among cousins has become a traditional custom among some nationalities. Cousins who have the conditions for marriage but do not marry may be criticized. Marriage between close relatives has led to mental retardation, cataracts, deformities, hemophilia and other congenital defects among many of their children. This has affected improvement in the quality of nationality populations.

3. The effect of feudal consciousness on minority nationalities. Feudal consciousness is a product of feudal society. The level of social development of the various minority nationalities before Liberation in China varied, so the effects of feudal consciousness on them are not the same. Some minority nationalities never had a feudal consciousness of extolling men and neglecting women, so that sons or daughters were considered the same. Men and women had equal household status in the Dai, Zang and other nationalities,

so that sons and daughters were treated equally and both had inheritance rights over property. The Lahu nationality emphasized daughters and liked to give birth to daughters more than sons. The feudal ethics, theories and viewpoints of several thousand years considered more sons to be more wealth, and felt that a house full of children and grandchildren was the wealth of previous generations. The feudal consciousness that "there are three types of non-filial things, the greatest being a lack of descendants" has profoundly influenced some minority nationalities. The Miao nationality in some areas of Guizhou Province feel that having no sons is to be a childless family and subject to discrimination, and that even if the father or mother were starving they could not go to live in the daughter's house. Married women of the Sui nationality in Sandu Sui Autonomous County are not permitted to cook if they return to their parents' home and cannot take care of them when they are dying. Among the Dong nationality in some areas, a person cannot be buried in an ancestral cemetery if they have no sons. This tradition has caused some people to feel that sons are essential for carrying on the family.

Superstitious ideas still influence population growth. An example is the Dai nationality in some areas who still have the bad habit of killing twins.

IV. Minority Nationalities Wish To Practice Family Planning, But There Cannot Be Indiscriminate Policies

In summary, minority nationalities in China support family planning work and are willing to practice family planning. Nationalities have substantial differences in characteristics of the nationality, traditions and customs, marriage conditions, population quantity and quality, historical conditions, the geographic environment, natural resources, level of economic development, levels of culture and education, medical and public health conditions and other factors of their place of residence. Therefore, there will be differences in dealing with family planning questions. Most minority nationalities realize that for truly flourishing development of a nationality, apart from having a nationality population of a certain quantity and quality, even more important is the cause of developing the economy, culture and education, and striving to establish a high degree of material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization, and are thus willing to practice family planning. An example is that Li nationality communes made up 13 of the 25 advanced family planning units in the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture. These communes voluntarily instituted family planning. Wanchong Brigade in Fanyang Commune in Ledong County in the autonomous prefecture is a purely Li nationality brigade that voluntarily instituted family planning. Sandu Sui Autonomous County in Guizhou Province has only 0.83 mu of cultivation land per person. The /party/ Secretary (Sui nationality) said, "the population of the Sui nationality is like coming down from the Western Paradise carrying rice straw--the more you carry, the heavier the load."

For this reason, they have actively instituted family planning. Others acknowledge the burden of many children in real life and the difficult life for mothers with many children, so they are willing to have fewer children. Women in the Dai nationality, for example, are unwilling to have many children, and some are willing to undergo voluntary sterilization after giving birth to one child. The Chaoxian /Korean/ nationality is unwilling to have many children and they emphasize culture and education for their sons and daughters. For this reason, the cultural level of this nationality is fairly high. On another hand, there are those who are apprehensive about family planning. There are many reasons for this. One is that the population of the nationality may be very small or may be growing only slowly, and they fear that practicing family planning will lead to extinction of the nationality. Another reason is that most minority nationalities live in frontier or mountainous regions. Natural conditions are poor, mountains are high and roads distant, communications are difficult, life is hard, and there is a shortage of doctors and medicines. Health care for women and children is poor and infant mortality rates are high. They fear that having few children provides no insurance and want to have many children. Some say that, "having one child is dangerous, two is unsafe and three is a little better."

Marxism considers social production to be the unification of material resources production and production of mankind itself. There are objective laws between the two types of production that cannot be changed by the will of man. Planned development of material resources also requires planned development of production of mankind itself. For this reason, there should be planned development of the minority nationality population.

The CPC Central Committee is extremely concerned with truly flourishing development of minority nationalities in China and with improving the quality of the minority nationality population. They have given many important instructions concerning family planning work for minority nationalities and pointed out that minority nationalities also should advocate and practice family planning, but also that the requirements should be slightly broader. There should be differentiation of different conditions to make the appropriate decisions. Family planning work is now being carried out in most minority nationality regions. Autonomous nationality areas and regions with fairly large minority nationality populations have formulated family planning policies in accordance with local conditions based on the characteristics of the nationality and the real conditions in different regions. They are carrying out family planning and developing nationality populations in a planned way. Problems continue to exist in some areas, like treating family planning work in the same manner as in Han nationality regions and acting indiscriminately. There also are some areas where scientific and technical knowledge about family planning has not been

popularized among the minority nationality masses, where scientific and technical cadres are insufficient, where the professional levels of scientific and technical personnel are inadequate to meet the needs, where there are insufficient supplies of contraceptive drugs and devices, and so on. For this reason, we should make great efforts to carry out propaganda and education concerning family planning policies and propagandize knowledge of physiology and public health. Do good health care work for women and children. Make great efforts to strengthen scientific popularization work so that the masses can fully understand scientific and technical knowledge of family planning. Carry out education on high quality births and education and strictly respect and adhere to the decisions related to eugenics in the Marriage Law. Strengthen technical direction of family planning and do good work to supply contraceptive medicines and devices. Improve technical professional levels, guarantee the health of women and infants, and so on. These should be important measures for guaranteeing the easy implementation of family planning work in minority nationality regions.

12539

CSO: 4005/010

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AGRICULTURAL, VOCATIONAL MIDDLE SCHOOLS GAIN SUPPORT

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Yang Mingsen [2799 2494 2773]: "Restructure Secondary Education To Meet the Demands of Economic Construction"]

[Text] China's agricultural and vocational high school education has developed impressively since the founding of the nation 35 years ago. Presently there are over 5,400 agricultural and vocational high schools in the country with more than 1.22 million students. If vocational, normal and technical secondary schools are included, vocational and technical students would account for 30 percent of the total number of senior high school students. China's vocational and technical secondary education is shaping up nicely and has laid a solid foundation for vocational and technical secondary education which is uniquely Chinese and which develops along with general-course secondary education.

The development of agricultural and vocational high schools has not only eliminated the drawbacks created by the uniformly structured high school education, made its internal structure more reasonable and effectively upgraded the quality of general-course education, but it also corresponds to the trend of economic construction and has nurtured for the four modernizations a school of middle- and basic-level technical and managerial talent and a labor reserve force that is socialist-minded, cultured and well schooled in professional know-how, technical theories and production techniques. This has improved the political ideology and cultural and scientific training of staff members, workers and the peasant masses and has positively affected the reform of the labor and personnel systems. Investigations conducted in various regions indicate that graduates of agricultural and vocational high schools are generally well liked and appreciated in production and labor. In recent years tens of thousands of agricultural and vocational school graduates have exhibited impressive talents in every sector; some have become leaders in economic reform and wealth-oriented labor.

Agricultural high schools were formed during the 1950's as a result of a thriving national economy and educational effort. More attention has been given to, and further development has taken place in, agricultural and vocational high schools since Premier Zhou's 1963 proposal to institute vocational education successfully and since Comrade Liu Shaoqi's 1964 suggestion to implement the two educational and labor systems. By 1965 China's agricultural and vocational high schools were already well developed. They were almost completely

destroyed during the "10 years of upheaval." The resulting severe proportional imbalance in the structure of high school education seriously alienated education from the construction of national economy. Every year only a handful of general-course high school graduates attended college. The remaining millions needed to be employed, and yet they did not have any professional knowledge or skills. They formed a burden on society and reenforced the blind tendency to stress the passing of college entrance exams. Moreover, as newly recruited workers did not go through technical training, the labor production rate remained low. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, attempts have been made to revive and develop agricultural and vocational schools gradually. In 1980, the State Council forwarded to the Department of Education and the State Headquarters of Labor a "Report on the Reform of the Structure of Secondary Education." In May 1983, the party Central Committee and the State Council again issued the "Bulletin on Problems in Strengthening and Restructuring Agricultural Schools." At the same time, the Department of Education, Department of Labor Personnel, Department of Finance and the State Planning Council jointly issued their "Suggestions on the Restructuring of Secondary Education in Urban Areas and the Development of Vocational and Technical Education." Party and political departments of various levels began to include the development of vocational and technical education into their economic planning and strengthened their leadership in the restructuring of secondary education. These measures upgraded the quality of agricultural and vocational high schools and their teaching staffs. By 1983, the number of teachers, staff members and workers in China's agricultural and vocational high schools reached 110,000--a two-fold increase over 1980. State-run, collective, rural township (commune) and village (brigade) enterprises in many provinces, cities and autonomous regions are now giving top priority to agricultural and vocational high school graduates in recruitment. In some areas students have been "booked" by agencies even before graduation.

A variety of formats of school management have been instituted so that agricultural and vocational school education can better meet the demands of the four modernizations for various types of talent and also the demands of various regions. Some general-course senior high schools have been changed to agricultural and vocational high schools by educational departments. Agricultural and vocational classes have been added in some general-course high schools. Some schools are run jointly by educational departments and enterprises; some are financed solely by factories, mining enterprises and agencies. Some counties now run agricultural and vocational high schools, and some communes now manage agricultural high schools. In some places vocational and technical educational centers have been formed. According to selected statistics for 18 provinces, cities and autonomous regions, at the beginning of 1982 agricultural and vocational high schools were already offering training courses in nearly 400 specialties such as agronomy, agricultural technique, agricultural electricity, agricultural machinery, accounting, finance and trade, statistics, clothing manufacturing, kindergarten teaching, cotton textiles, construction, chemical engineering, electric engineering, electronic technology, machinery processing and drafting.

The restructuring of the urban economic system and the implementation of various forms of the responsibility system in rural areas have generated even more demands on agricultural and vocational high school education and have offered

even more possibilities. In many places, the planning for and the restructuring and readjustment of the distribution and specialty facilities of agricultural high schools have been done from the larger perspective of the "two transformations" in agricultural production. As we continue to stress the specialization of people engaged in agriculture and the manufacturing industry, and as we increase the number of specialties that correspond with diversified management and commodity production, we should offer corresponding curricula and job opportunities for young people who "drift from agriculture but not from the rural area" and who plan to join the processing or service industry. In the urban areas, many locales try to ascertain the direction and goal of vocational high schools by correctly predicting the kind of talent needed in various sectors with the same foresight that formed the open-door policy and made the economy more responsive. In the midst of economic and educational revival, agricultural and vocational high schools demonstrate great potential.

12680

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL WORK EMPHASIZED IN VOCATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Yang Jin [2799 6651]: "Notification by the Central Committee's Propaganda Department and the Party Organization of the Ministry of Education Demands Strengthening and Improvement of Ideological-Political Work in Vocational Secondary Schools"]

[Text] On 10 September the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the party organization of the Ministry of Education jointly issued "Some Views on Strengthening and Improving the Current Ideological-Political Work at the Vocational Secondary Schools," demanding the strengthening and improvement of ideological-political work at the vocational secondary schools.

The basic demands which the "Views" put forward regarding ideological-political work at the vocational secondary schools are: to carry out, guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, an education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism and communism among all teachers, students, staff and workers, teach opposition and resistance to spiritual pollution, continuously enhance the ideological-political consciousness among all teachers, students, staff and workers, create an excellent school spirit, ensure the nurturing of medium-level specialists of high moral, intellectual and physical qualities and to accomplish all other tasks, so as to build up the schools into a solid front of socialist spiritual civilization.

The "Views" emphatically point out that the vocational secondary schools face an arduous task of reforms. At this juncture it is necessary to stress studies of how to do a good job of ideological-political work in the course of the reforms, to ensure an effective and healthy progress in all our reform projects.

The "Views" point out that in order to do a good job of ideological-political work among the students of the vocational secondary schools, it is necessary to aim at the special characteristics of the vocational secondary schools and to link up with the ideological realities of the students. The students must receive education in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, in patriotism and communism, in revolutionary outlook on life and professional ethics and in respect for the law. Their education must also greatly enhance their love for work and for the working people. It must aim at providing a healthy growth for the large number of these students to develop into a new generation of people with ideals, with morals and with respect for the law. To effectively carry out ideological-political work, it is necessary to study constantly the special traits in the ideology of the students under the new circumstances, to explore and apply new work methods and forms of activities, to impart militancy, persuasiveness and attraction to our ideological-political work.

The "Views" point out that the teachers at the vocational secondary schools are directly charged with the heavy task of nurturing specialists of the medium level of high moral, intellectual and physical qualities. It is important in this task of intellectual-political work at the vocational secondary schools to be effective in intellectual-political education of the teachers. We must implement one step further the party's policy toward the intellectuals; in political respects we must show solicitude for the teachers, in professional respects we must place reliance in them and with regard to their livelihood we must show consideration for them. The staff and workers at the vocational secondary schools are also an important force in the efficient running of the schools, and we must fully arouse their enthusiasm.

The "Views" point out that building up a strong work force for ideological-political work is the organizational guarantee for the effective accomplishment of ideological-political work at the vocational secondary schools. We must adopt methods of combining full-time and concurrent service and gradually perfect and expand the work force for ideological-political work. In the same way as we attach importance to the further in-service training of specialized teachers, we must attach importance to the further in-service training and improving of cadres charged with ideological-political work, draw up a comprehensive plan and strive to train all full-time personnel of under 40 years of age in rotation within a period of 3 or 5 years.

The "Views" demand that the leading departments in party and government shall effectively strengthen their guidance of ideological-political work in the vocational secondary schools under their jurisdiction. The party committees of all provinces, autonomous regions and directly administered municipalities may select a part of their vocational secondary schools, especially key schools, and assign party work to the prefectural (city) party committees for their guidance, to be taken care of by the propaganda departments, in order to strengthen and improve guidance of party work at the vocational secondary schools.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Gao Wenyuan [7559 2429 0337]: "Significant Accomplishments in Our Country's General Middle School Education"]

[Text] Since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic 35 years ago, our country's general middle school education has achieved very big accomplishments under the current leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the government and with the painstaking efforts of the vast number of middle school school education workers.

I. Big Development in the Number of Schools: Their Distribution Becoming Basically Rational.

General middle school education in old China was very backward. In the year when educational enterprises developed to the highest level, there were only 4,266 middle schools and 496,000 students. After emancipation, general middle school education was speedily developed. At the end of 1983, on the extensive earth of the Motherland, there were 96,474 general middle schools (among them were 18,817 complete middle schools or independent senior middle schools and 77,598 junior middle schools) and 43,977,000 students in school. Compared with the pre-emancipation days, the number of schools increased by 21.6 times and the number of students 28.4 times. Over the last 35 years, there has been a very great development in minority middle school education. In 1983, there were 1,829,000 minority students in the minority areas, representing an increase of 44.7 times when compared with the total number of 40,000 in 1951. There are now 55 middle schools in the Tibetan Plateau, where there was none before the emancipation.

In 1983, a proportional average of 67.3 percent of our country's elementary graduates went into junior middle schools. 35.5 percent of junior middle school graduates went into senior middle schools and 16.6 percent of senior middle school graduates went into schools of higher learning.

The distribution of general middle schools in old China was very irrational. Most of the middle schools were located in the east coast area, and very few were in West China, more in the big and medium-size cities and very few in the

towns and villages; there were even fewer in the border areas and minority areas. In 1946 there were only eight general middle schools in Sinjiang, five in Ningxia and four in Ginhai. After the emancipation, the party and the government strove to develop general middle schools in the rural areas and the industrial, mining and minority areas and have basically changed the abnormal distribution picture of the general middle schools in old China. At present, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and many large and medium-size cities have made or are making junior middle schools universal, with at least one comparatively well-operated complete middle school or independent senior high school in each county and basically one junior middle school in each village. Their distribution has gradually become rational.

II. Significant Heightening of Education Quality, Having Cultivated Large Number of Good Workers for the Society and Large Number of New Students for Schools of Higher Grade.

Over the last 35 years, we have devoted vigorous efforts in reforming the cultivation goal, educational system, the curricula offered, lecture contents and teaching methods of old China's middle schools. During the early emancipation days, the reform was emphasized in eliminating reactionary curricula such as "the three people's principles" and offering courses on politics and productive labor. In 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong made a step forward in defining the goal of education by suggesting the educational guidance of "helping the educated to develop themselves in moral, wisdom and physical culture in order to become educated laborers with a socialist conscience." Between 1960 and 1965, experiments on a comparatively large scale in teaching reform were carried out to rectify the lecture contents, overdiversification of curricula, rather undesirable methods of teaching and obsolete teaching equipments. After the disintegration of "the gang of four," with the restoration of order out of chaos, and after going through adjustment, reform, consolidation and improvement, various educational components and schools strove to carry through the educational policies of the party; reformed and strengthened ideological and political education; stipulated and amended teaching plans; reformed lecture contents and teaching methods, offering rich and colorful extracurricular activities, paying attention to laying a good foundation, developing wisdom, cultivating ability and teaching in accordance with each student's aptitude; positively did a good job in physical culture, hygiene and health care; strengthened the construction of the teachers contingent; and opened up international exchanges, so that never before since the emancipation would a new aspect full of vitality appear in educational and teaching work. Compared to old China, there have been evident improvements in the quality of education. Within recent years, our middle school students have participated in and achieved outstanding accomplishments many times in various international competitions. The appearance of these budding geniuses forecasts the future flourishing and prosperity of our country.

Since 35 years ago, our country has cultivated 251,430,000 middle school graduates (among them 62,850,000 were senior middle school graduates, and 188,580,000 were junior middle school graduates), having thus sent a large number of qualified new students to schools of higher grade, cultivated a large number of

laborers of good quality, changed the structure of the labor force, elevated the quality of laborers and vigorously supported the socialist modernization construction.

III. Comparatively Great Progress in the Reform of the Educational Structure of the Unitary General Middle School.

To meet the need of national economic development and the employment of a vast number of middle school students, our country has since the 1950's striven to develop agricultural middle schools, industrial middle schools and handicraft middle schools. Especially after 1964, big changes have happened to the unitary general middle school education through the positive promotion and development of the "dual education system and dual labor system" of part-laborer and part-student. In 1965, the students in agricultural vocational schools, specialized middle schools and technical workers schools accounted for 52.1 percent of the senior middle school students throughout China. The structure of middle school education is thus becoming rational. However, this structure was seriously damaged during the 10 years of turmoil. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC National Congress, vocational technical education started to recover and develop. In 1983, there were 1,220,000 agricultural and vocational middle school students; in addition to the students of the specialized middle schools and technical workers schools, they represent 31.5 percent of the senior middle school students. Among the provinces, Liaoning has heightened its percentage to 39 percent. Many areas adopt multi-levels, multi-specializations and multi-forms in operating their schools, and vocational technical education is becoming an educational system to be run equally with general education.

IV. The Existence of a Vast Number of Good Teachers and Staffers.

After the emancipation, the party and the government paid great attention to the cultivation of new teachers by restoring and developing teacher training. At present, China has a total of 210 senior teachers schools, representing an increase of 8.5 times over the 22 such schools in the highest year before the emancipation. There are 301,000 students in these schools, representing an increase of 13.5 times over the 28,000 students in the highest year before the emancipation. A large number of students having had a senior normal school education continuously replenish the teachers contingent.

At the same time, the vigorous development of the teachers' advanced studies work has elevated the political level of incumbent teachers, created new conditions for greater knowledge and enhanced teaching abilities. At present, there are 304 teachers colleges and advanced studies schools for teachers in China; significant changes have happened to the middle school teachers contingent. In 1983, the number of junior middle school teachers in Jiangsu Province having the academic background prescribed by the state increased over that of 1978 by 25 percent.

At present, there are 3,488,100 middle school teachers and staffers, a number which is 27.4 times the 123,000 in the highest year before the emancipation;

among them are 2,596,900 full-time teachers, whose number is nearly 32.3 times the figure of 78,000 of the highest year before the emancipation. This mighty contingent, after more than 30 years of tempering, especially the harsh tests during the 10 years of turmoil, has proved to be a good contingent comprised of splendid teachers who are both red and expert, possess the spirit of dedication and are brave in reform.

V. Insist on the Principle of Walking on Two Legs, Multi-channel Fund Collection for Operating Schools and Improvements in the Conditions for Operating Schools.

General middle school education in our country is very large in scale and needs large sums of operating capital. We must insist on the principle of "walking on two legs" to let the state play the principle part in operating schools and to mobilize fully the positivism of regions, components, factory and mine enterprises, rural communes and battalions and groups and individuals for operating schools. In 1983, 200 million yuan were collected by Hunan Province. In 1983 and 1984, the Wenjiang region of Sichuan Province collected nearly 30 million yuan. Longhai County of Fujian Province has collected 18 million yuan this year. Over the last 35 years, we have accumulated abundant experience in collecting capital for operating schools. Recently, many provinces and autonomous regions have stipulated the methods of multi-channel capital collection for operating schools.

Our insistence on the integration of education with production labor and our paying attention to the work/study program have played a big role in improving the conditions for operating schools. In 1983, there were 60,058 general middle schools in China that had launched a work/study program, which is 62.3 percent of the total number of schools. Their net income was 380 million yuan, of which 119 million yuan were used for improving the conditions of operating schools.

Over the last 35 years, general middle school education in our country has achieved very big accomplishments, carried out beneficial reforms and explorations and accumulated plenty of experience for building the preliminary foundation for the socialist general middle school education with Chinese characteristics. We have taken many roundabout courses and have suffered the serious damages from the "gang of four." All these lessons are profound. At present, the vast number of middle school education workers in the whole country are conscientiously summing up the pros and cons of the last 35 years and draw on the experiences of other countries in compliance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's guidance that "education should face modernization, face the world and face the future," start from our country's realities, reform the leadership management system and education and teach in general middle schools in order to begin a new stage.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DRAWBACKS IN KEY-POINT SCHOOL SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Chen Yujun [7115 3768 6874]]

[Text] There should be key-point schools; however, they should be formed through the natural process of unrestricted competition instead of by squeezing smaller schools out of the field or by appointment. It is my feeling that naturally formed key-point schools tend to be respected more than artificially imposed ones, and can function better as "points" that will have an effect in wider "areas."

There are numerous drawbacks to existing key-point schools.

1. Ordinarily the departments concerned assign to key-point schools outstanding instructors from other schools. But in a certain city almost all backbone instructors in schools whose senior high school branches have been dismantled have been transferred to key-point schools. This has resulted in severe shortages of backbone instructors in nonkeypoint schools.
2. Conflicts have arisen between key-point and nonkeypoint schools. Many key-point schools have ignored their junior high school branches and have concentrated only on their senior high school branches in the pursuit of higher percentages of students passing the college entrance exam. They allow their students to be eliminated naturally. A large number of junior high school graduates from key-point schools have been downgraded to nonkeypoint schools and the top students of nonkeypoint schools have been elevated to key-point schools. One side is sitting idle and enjoying the fruits of the other side's work while the other side is doing all the work. How can any positive feeling be generated among the leaders and instructors at most schools?
3. These circumstances are not healthy for the moral, intellectual and physical development of key-point school students. Some key-point school students are only interested in studying and not in politics or social activities. Some of them are blindly arrogant. A case in point is one in which a nonkeypoint high school recruited 2 classes of senior high school students in 1981, including over 40 students from key-point schools. These students generally are not as capable as those from nonkeypoint schools and yet they act as if they were overqualified.

4. We cannot change the positive feeling that nonkeypoint school teachers have. Many instructors in nonkeypoint schools feel that the performance of students is of no real concern to them because these are students who have been eliminated. Some conscientious teachers who want to nurture a few outstanding students have tried to teach in an intensive manner. They gave students extra lectures, drills, lessons and homework. The teachers and students ended up exhausted and had to give it up eventually.

5. We cannot change the positive feelings that nonkeypoint school students have. The artificially imposed hierarchy has generated among nonkeypoint school students a sense of inferiority. They feel that they will never make it to college and that employment opportunities after graduation are scarce; they have no incentive to study hard and are in school only for the formality. If these circumstances should continue to exist, when will the strange phenomenon whereby working senior high school graduates must review lessons taken in junior high schools end!

6. The key-point school system works toward the disadvantage of students who have potential but who are a little slow in intellectual development. Generally speaking, the maturing process and intellectual development of male students progress is slower than those of female students. Female students generally perform better than their male counterparts during the transitional periods from elementary school to junior high school and from junior high school to senior high school. However, due to various social, historical and psychological factors, the trend tends to reverse after the first year in senior high school. By the time of the college entrance exam, male students tend to perform much better than their female counterparts. Nonkeypoint schools should be able to produce outstanding students if their leaders' level of competence, their teachers' level of education and sense of responsibility and their students' backgrounds are fundamentally similar to those of key-point schools. However, many promising male students are deprived of normal development because they have entered nonkeypoint schools that do not have, because of artificially imposed circumstances, competent teachers, adequate teaching facilities or sufficient funds. This constitutes a great loss not only to those individuals but also to the state.

7. The key-point school system works to the disadvantage of instructional reform. Whether people like to admit it or not, concerned departments and society tend to judge elementary and high schools by the number of students who pass entrance exams to key-point high schools and colleges. Some schools refrain from reform or experiments because they are aiming at a higher academic achievement. Moreover, they force students to cram in order to produce results quickly. The end result is that the students' academic background becomes weak and their analytical and intellectual capabilities falter. This best explains the phenomenon whereby students with good grades are slow intellectually.

We recommend that the concerned departments initiate social surveys immediately to accommodate suggestions made by people from all fields, in particular, by teachers and students of various types of schools. They should lend an attentive ear to nonkeypoint school teachers and students and analyze and study calmly the problems related to administering key-point schools.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 84 p 3

Development of Adult Education

1,196 adult higher learning schools

1,130,000 students in school

96,600 adult middle schools

9,750,000 students in school

219,000 adult primary schools

8,170,000 students in school

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY SECRETARY CHANGES YINCHUAN'S INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK

Beijing BAN YUE TAN /SEMIMONTHLY TALKS/ in Chinese No 15, 10 Aug 84
pp 20-22

/Article by Chu Qingxi /5969 1987 0823/: "A Party Secretary Who Is Determined to Reform"/

/Text/ Xu Qian /1776 5340/, the first party secretary, is always praised by the people of Yinchuan City as "working all the way toward reform and striving all the way for progress." Xu Qian, who has been working in Yinchuan for over 2 years, underwent hardships.

"Learn from Nantong, Construct Yinchuan"

Xu Qian arrived at his post at Yinchuan City in December 1981. At that time, production faced a serious crisis: industrial production had dropped considerably in 2 consecutive years. Among the enterprises of the city, 41 out of 152 had incurred deficits, their business management was confused and the staff and workers lost their confidence. Many people affirmed. "No one can straighten such an awful mess as Yinchuan City."

After Xu Qian had arrived at his post, he first went to the financial bureau to find out the real situation. Then he became closely involved in factories, mines and enterprises, heeding the general opinions of the cadres and the masses. Through investigation and study, Xu Qian felt that in order to change the backward appearance of the enterprises it was first necessary to change the conservative thinking of the people. His first step was to lead the leading cadres, who were in charge of economic work, to Nantong City of Jiangsu to observe and study. After having arrived at Nantong, they neither looked for big enterprises nor for "westernized" enterprises; on the contrary, they looked for small enterprises whose size and technological situations were close to those of Yinchuan. After returning from Nantong, an investigation and a decision were made by the municipal CPC committee and by the members of the standing committee and a slogan was raised to the people of the whole city: "Learn from Nantong, construct Yinchuan." All the factories and enterprises worked hard to strengthen their management in business and to enhance their beneficial economic results. Among

the enterprises, which had incurred losses, 41 launched "competitions in making up deficits." At the mini-bus repair and spare-part supply factory in Yinchuan City, due to the fact that the leading group had not worked in unity, a deficit of 140,000 yuan was incurred in 1981 and a deficit of another 40,000 yuan was incurred in the first quarter of 1982. After investigating Xu Qian made a prompt decision and submitted a recommendation for the dismissal of this factory's major leading staff to the concerning department and a new united and capable leading group was established. The deficit was ended that month. By the end of the year, not only did this factory meet the deficit of the first quarter, but a profit of 55,000 yuan was also achieved. Through the hard work and struggle of the city's staff and workers, by the end of 1983, 41 of the city's enterprises, which had been incurring deficits, shook off the problem of the long-term deficit, and industrial production started to increase steadily. Compared with 1981, the total industrial output value of the city increased by 40.6 percent, and the profit increased 2.86 times.

"We Raise No Hens Which Can Only Crow But Cannot Lay Eggs"

Once, when improvements were shown in the industrial production of Yinchuan City, the upper level decided to transfer 25 enterprises, which had been under the central authorities and autonomous regions, to Yinchuan City in April of last year. The courtyard of the municipal CPC committee, all of a sudden, brought in trouble because among these 25 enterprises, 13 were known as the "big families of deficits." In 1982, the total amount of the deficit reached 5.96 million yuan. Many people worried about taking on a burden and refused to accept them. Xu Qian, however, did not think so: he said to the people. "Do not worry. These enterprises are installed with equipment, their industrial foundation is good and their technology is strong. As long as we carry out our duties well, the burden will become wealth."

How should the work be done? During the first meeting of the party leaders with the secretaries and factory directors of the transferred enterprises, Xu Qian announced very solemnly, "Socialist industry does not raise hens which can only crow but cannot lay eggs. The enterprises, which had incurred serious losses, should reverse the situation within a limited time; otherwise, the leading cadres of the enterprises will be dismissed on the spot." Right afterward, he led the comrades from the municipal economic committee and the department of finance to visit the staff and workers of the transferred enterprises so as to understand the situation and to help solve the crux of the problems.

The Ningguang Electrical Engineering Factory, which once belonged to the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building Industry, was a unit notorious for its serious, longstanding problems: it had stopped production for 3 years, the workers had nothing to do, chickens and goats were found

running all over the factory and the nation had to pay 1 million yuan a year to support 1,000 workers. The upper level had sent work teams several times, but nothing could be done. Xu Qian went there and made three statements during the meeting of the factory's staff and workers: first, production should be resumed as soon as possible. Second, the leading group should be readjusted at once. Third, a time limit was set for workers, who had left for home, to return to the factory. Wages would be deducted from those workers who did not return after a month, and the names of the workers would be removed from the rolls automatically if they did not return after 2 months. When considering that this factory once had produced military products but temporarily received no input after being handed to the locality, Xu Qian again advocated a method of "producing a major product with several subsidiary products, with the latter to promote the former." On the one hand, workers who were temporarily out of work, were organized to paste match boxes, pick vegetables, install the upper and lower water pipes, etc.; on the other hand, stress was placed on the development of the production of regular products. At present, several regular products have been put into operation in this factory, and the factory is becoming active again.

The result of stressing the reversion from deficits to surpluses was that by the end of 1983, 7 out of the 13 "big families of deficits" no longer had deficits. The amount of the deficit was reduced from 5.96 million yuan to 2.89 million yuan. Some of the leading comrades, who had been working in these enterprises that had once incurred deficits, said with deep feelings that the municipal leaders had offered neither money nor materials but pressure and force. We, with the obligation of the four modernizations, changed the backward appearance of the enterprises.

"A Chosen Person Should Not Be Queried: a Person About Whom There Are Doubts Should Not Be Chosen"

In order to change the backward aspects of the city's production, Xu Qian has been very concerned in assigning "sensible persons." He always said, "I prefer to appoint capable persons, who may have defects, to mediocre persons." When he observes a person, he first looks for his merits and what that person can do; he does not first look for a person's bad points. Huang Chengjin /7806 4453 6930/ an engineer at a factory producing steel window frames in Yinchuan City, graduated from Jiaotong University of Xian in 1961. He knew technology as well as management; however, due to the fact that his family background was not good and that he had advocated opinions different from the decisions made by the upper levels, some people found him proud. Thus, up to now, he has not been assigned to an important position. Xu Qian understood the situation; he suggested that the concerning department promote him to be the factory director of a steel window frame factory. After the assignment, some people made inquiries.

Xu Qian answered, "A chosen person should not be queried; a person about whom there are doubts should not be chosen." He said that a person who could set up an enterprise has proved his capability. His defects can be corrected while he is carrying out his duty. After Huang Chengjin had been appointed as the factory director, technological reform was conducted in this small factory with slightly more than 200 workers and with fixed assets of over a million yuan. According to the original plan, the output value in 1983 was aimed at 3.6 million yuan, but the actual amount achieved was 5.5 million yuan. A profit of 150,000 yuan was planned, but the actual profit achieved was over 900,000 yuan. The factory became one of the most lucrative factories among the industrial enterprises of Yinchuan City.

In order to initiate further a new aspect in Yinchuan City's industrial output, Xu Qian has been putting forward new reform measures so that some backward enterprises, through every possible means, can enhance their efficiency and profits, can increase their output value and can successively catch up with other enterprises. A good phase has emerged in the city's industrial output and in the beneficial results in the economy. In his work, Xu Qian will not feel desperate whenever he encounters difficulties; he is not content with his achievements. He remains to work all the way toward reform and to strive all the way for progress.

12726

CSO: 4005/045

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAPER URGES DEMOCRATIC ELECTION OF SENIOR CADRES

OWL30811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--A frontpage commentary in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY calls for selection of senior officials through democratic recommendation.

The commentary accompanies a news report on the election of a new secretary to the Shaanxi Provincial Communist Party Committee.

In the past, senior local party cadres were appointed by the party Central Committee. But this time the secretary was chosen at a meeting attended by 300 local cadres, including county party secretaries.

Eleven candidates for the position were selected after two ballots. In the end, Bai Jinian, a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and a vice-governor, was chosen from among the six final candidates. The party Central Committee recently approved the election.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY describes the election as a successful experiment which extends inner-party democracy.

It was something new, it says, because candidates were not chosen by higher authorities or recommended just by a few individuals. The selection of the candidates and the election were done by secret ballot.

The experiment also marks a break in the former secrecy surrounding the management of cadres, the commentary notes. This will help elevate cadres of real ability and learning, and prevent the possibility of a leader having free choice of his own favorites, it says.

Individual recommendation, however, should not be abolished just because of its limitations, the commentary adds. It should be encouraged, especially in places where able people are being stifled, but it should be combined with public recommendation.

The method of selecting officials through recommendation from below and public opinion polls has been an important reform of China's cadre system. But Bai was the first senior official selected this way.

CSO: 4000/040

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI XIANNIAN WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR YOUNG HEROINE

OW131411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--A campaign is being launched this week in memory of 12-year-old Han Yujuan, who died in rescuing an old woman from a collapsing house.

The young pioneers' working committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee is to ask children throughout the country to raise money to build a monument in Beijing's Yu Yuan Tan Park to honor child heroes and heroines.

Han Yujuan, of Tanghu central primary school, in Suqian County, Jiangsu Province, rescued a 74-year-old woman from her home, which was collapsing in a rainstorm, in August of 1983.

The old woman was saved, but the building fell on the schoolgirl, and she died in the hospital 20 days later.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs has decided to name her a "revolutionary martyr", and the National Urban Sculpture Planning Group and China Sculpture and Fresco Corporation plan to donate a statue of her to be erected in Yu Yuan Tan Park.

Both President Li Xiannian and National Defense Minister Zhang Aiping have written inscriptions about her, which Beijing newspapers will use this week to help launch the campaign.

President Li's inscription urges other children to "learn from little heroine Han Yujuan", and Zhang's reads: "Han Yujuan is an unfading red flower."

CSO: 4000/040

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CRACKDOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Jiang Wen [3068 2429], deputy chief procurator, the Supreme People's Procuratorate: "In Another Bout and With Greater Rigorousness, Launch a Thorough Campaign Against Economic Crimes"]

[Text] Our Constitution prescribes: "Socialist public property must not be violated." It is a major function of the procuratorial organs to safeguard the socialist ownership by the whole people, ownership by the collective and the safety of the legitimate property of our citizens, as well as to meet out severe punishments for serious economic crimes. The procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the country, acting under the guidance of the party committees and in close coordination with the departments concerned, threw themselves enthusiastically into this fray and achieved remarkable successes. According to statistics, in the period from 1980 to June this year, the procuratorial organs of the country received more than 222,000 cases of economic crimes to investigate, of which over 120,000 cases were placed on file for further investigation and eventual prosecution and 60,000 cases were actually prosecuted, while over 21,000 cases were dismissed. As a result, economic losses of more than 270 million yuan were recovered for the state. In the course of this struggle, the procuratorates at all levels applied themselves with extreme resolution and willpower, step by step, in a planned way and focusing on key points, to the investigation and disposal of thousands of large and important cases, including some 500 cases of special gravity. Unlawful gains in these cases amounted to huge sums, involvements in them were widespread, and the harm caused by them was extremely serious and of truly startling extent. By a well integrated conduct of their prosecutions, the selection of typical cases, through such forms as providing publicity in newspapers and periodicals and on the radio, by cooperating with the law courts in launching mass rallies at the time of

public trials, and by exposing the crimes and publicizing the socialist legal system, the procuratorates at all levels have built up a forceful social momentum. Under the influence of these policies and in awe of the law, many criminal elements gave themselves up and surrendered to the people's government. According to statistics for 1982 alone, over 25,000 persons gave themselves up throughout the country and fully confessed to various illegal economic problems, thus showing the broad extent to which action has indeed been effective.

Practical experiences in this struggle that dealt a blow at the serious offences against the economy have fully proven that the policy of the CPC Central Committee of persisting in the continuous launching of struggle and attacks against serious economic crimes is an absolutely correct policy. This struggle has dealt a forceful blow at the inflated arrogance of the criminal elements in the economic field and has basically put a stop to the open smuggling and selling of loot that had been rampant. Punishment according to law was meted out to quite a number of corrupt elements, thieves, givers and takers of bribes and other such serious economic criminal elements. It redeemed and educated a number of party members, cadres, staff and workers and had a positive effect on promoting a turn for the better in party workstyle and the general mood of society. At the same time it also promoted the readjustment work in enterprises and industrial units and gave impetus to the further development of our production. In the course of this struggle, the procuratorial organs strengthened their organizational, ideological and professional development, and cadres were tempered and tested. Their political and professional qualities were greatly enhanced and a new set of procuratorial cadres emerged, who uphold justice in implementing the law, who are upright and will never stoop to toadyism, and in these ways are providing favorable conditions for the initiation of a new overall situation in procuratorial work.

Reviewing the first stage of the struggle, the main realization of the procuratorial organs is: first, the broad masses of cadres and police personnel have come to realize that fighting economic crimes is a long-term and regular task of the procuratorial organs and requires a steadfast and persistent faith. Second, the objective must be selected with accuracy in a posture of all-out attack; the initiative must be maintained in assaulting and ferreting out the criminals. Units that have so far not yet taken any action against serious economic problems must actively submit recommendations to the party committee to do so and concentrate their strength

for an assault on key positions. Those units that have already launched attacks against economic criminals must pay attention to assailing "blind angles and blind spots," which have so far remained untouched, and stage an assault from the outside into the internal cores to the deepest depths of the cases. Third, from beginning to end, the focus must be primarily on the investigation and disposal of major and important cases, and in reliance on the party committee, investigations must be instituted that will go to the very bottom of each case. The chief prosecutor is to handle personally the cases of major importance. Fourth, make overall plans and take all factors into consideration, make effective arrangements for party consolidation and carry out a struggle of "two blows." Economic crimes are one kind of criminal offences. Some criminal elements commit ordinary crimes as well as economic crimes, and we must therefore not consider the "two blows" as something antithetical and limit ourselves to carry out only one of them. Fifth, laws and policies must be applied correctly, and the borderline between legal and illegal acts must be strictly observed. Economic criminality is a manifestation of class struggle in the new situation of our country as it now opens up toward the outside world and is invigorating its domestic economy. Many cases of economic crimes are frequently intertwined with problems of party or political discipline; in some cases legitimate activities are intertwined with economic crimes. These cases entail complex legal and policy problems in the identification and disposal of economic crimes. The procuratorial organs must therefore conscientiously study the party's policies of opening up our country to the outside world and of invigorating the domestic economy and must pay attention to the study of the new circumstances and new problems that arise in the course of handling cases. They must apply the law accurately in the punishment of crimes. All legitimate economic activities within the spheres permitted by current policies and regulations must be conscientiously supported and protected. New problems not covered by current policies, and without legal provisions to go by, must be promptly submitted to the party committee for solution with the suggestion of a possible disposition. Sixth, implement various measures for a comprehensive regulation and disposition and consolidate the past achievements in the handling of cases.

Although great successes have been achieved by the procuratorial organs in their struggle against economic criminals, the results are far from satisfactory in the depth and width of the struggle, and we must firmly persist in a continuation of the struggle for a long time and to be conducted in greater

depth. We must conscientiously study to gain an understanding of the spirit of the directives from the Central Committee, continue an in-depth study of the new situation and of the new problems, correctly implement the policies of the party, safeguard and promote the smooth progress in the opening up of our country and in our economic reforms, correctly apply the laws and launch a struggle in greater depth against economic crimes to enhance our contributions toward the protection and promotion of the four modernizations.

9808

CS0: 4005/150

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG PARTY MEMBERS REMAINS LOW

Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 152, 31 Aug 84 p 1

/Editorial: "Percentage of Party Members Under 25 Remains Low"

/Text/ RENMIN RIBAO's editorial on 27 August, "Absorb Large Numbers of Advanced Young People into the Party," specifically analyzed the problem of the low percentage of young party members under 25 years of age. It pointed out that young people, who made up 26.6 percent of total party membership in 1950, accounted for only 3.34 percent in 1983. (Nationwide there are 40.95 million party members.) Figures for such areas as Shanghai and Hebei are even lower.

Why is the percentage of young party members so small? The main reason is that objectively, owing to heavy workloads, responsible cadres in many party organizations do not show much subjective interest in the demand by young people to join the party. According to preliminary analysis, four ideas have prevented many responsible cadres from paying attention to this matter. First, they have failed to fully realize that it is a vital matter affecting the life of the party. Second, they often ask too much of the advanced young people, consequently regarding them as unqualified for party membership. Third, they assign overtly demanding tasks to young party members, placing on the latter a heavy psychological burden. Fourth, they have overlooked the leadership of the Communist Youth League, ignoring to nurture party members among outstanding League members. The statistics showing relatively few young party members will inevitably shock the entire party into giving the problem high priority and taking measures to reverse this undesirable situation.

12581

CSO: 4005/056

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACTIVITIES TO HONOR OVERSEAS CHINESE LEADER

OW192111 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and South Pacific 0900 GMT
18 Oct 84

[Text] Commemorative activities will be held in Beijing and Xiamen to mark the 110th anniversary of the birthday of Chen Jiageng, a noted leader of Overseas Chinese. The anniversary falls on 21 October.

Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, will chair a commemoration meeting to be held in the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee in Beijing. The meeting will be attended by representatives of noted Overseas Chinese, and relatives of Mr Chen Jiageng.

A book entitled "In Memory of Cheng Jiangeng," and a picture album on him have been published. General Secretary Hu Yaobang wrote the book's title. Chairman Deng Xiaoping wrote the following inscription for the picture album: Chen Jiageng, standard bearer of Overseas Chinese, the glory of the nation.

Zhuang Xiquan and other friends of the late Chen Jiageng will write articles in his memory. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has decided to issue a set of two postage stamps in commemoration of Chen's birthday anniversary. First day covers and cards for the commemorative stamps will also be issued. A news documentary entitled "Chen Jiageng, Standard Bearer of Overseas Chinese," has also been produced by cultural departments.

Beginning 23 October, Xiamen University will sponsor 3 days of commemorative activities. Overseas Chinese living abroad and countrymen in Hong Kong and Macao and university alumni living in all parts of the country will be invited to attend the commemoration, which will include the unveiling of a bronze statue at the university, the completion of the Home of Overseas Chinese, and a meeting to discuss Mr Chen Jiageng's thinking.

To keep up with the needs of the four modernizations and build Xiamen into a special zone, Xiamen University will also sponsor a meeting to discuss opening Xiamen to the outside world and how to carry out reform and promote education.

CSO: 4005/180

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS ADDRESS CAS ANNIVERSARY TEA PARTY

OW020504 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1513 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Nov (XINHUA)--Over 500 scientific workers and responsible persons of various departments of the party and government warmly celebrated the 35th anniversary of the bounding of the Chinese Academy of Sciences [CAS] at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 1 November.

A joyous atmosphere prevailed in the Great Hall. Shortly after the tea party started, Zhou Guangzhao, CAS vice president, read the greeting message sent by Comrade Nie Rongzhen. (His letter to be separately transmitted.) Vice President Yan Dongsheng made a speech. (To be separately transmitted). Then, Comrades Fang Yi, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, and Zhang Jingfu all spoke in praise of the achievements the CAS has made in the past 35 years. They also congratulated the scientists.

Comrade Fang Yi said: The CAS is where the elite scientists are concentrated, those who have done a great deal of work in the past 35 years. Now, the CAS is also faced with the task of reform in accordance with the guidelines of the resolution on economic restructure passed by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee. Fang Yi expressed the hope that all scientists will devote themselves to making reforms in order to render greater service to the national economy and the national defense.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu reviewed the history of the CAS: In the past 35 years, except the period when the "gang of four" held the reins, comrades of the CAS worked hard and made outstanding achievements under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council. In particular, they did some pioneering work in the new scientific and technological fields, thereby making important contributions to the national economy and national defense. Today the CAS is faced with the necessity of making reforms. The aim of reform is to serve the modernization even more effectively. Therefore, the tasks of the CAS are heavier, not lighter, than before. Hu Qiaomu expressed the hope that all scientists will make even greater contributions toward implementing the strategic goal set by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu, who was in charge of the CAS work for quite a long time after nationwide liberation, recalled those unforgettable days with great

excitement. He said: After the founding of new China, many scientists overcame numerous difficulties, gave up excellent salaries, and determinedly returned home from abroad. They loved the country and the people, sought neither fame nor wealth, and contributed their wisdom and talent to the motherland's prosperity. Zhang Jingfu said: From the 1960's to early 1970's, our scientists, under the leadership of the party, overcame difficulties. With self-reliance they developed atomic and hydrogen bombs and artificial earth satellite and solved many a knotty technological problem. It is hoped that in the new historical period they will continue this patriotism. He said: I look forward to hearing of their new victories.

Comrade Hu Qili stepped to the microphone amid loud applause to offer congratulations. He said: In the past 35 years, Chinese scientists shared weal and woe with the party and the people whether in good times or bad. Loyal to the motherland the people, they have made contributions to the country all their lives. This is a force we can absolutely trust and rely on. Please accept my respect. Comrade Hu Qili added: During the 1960's and early 1970's, many scientists, who were still young then, united under the leadership of the party, overcame many difficulties and detonated "two bombs", and sent artificial satellites into the sky, shocking the whole world. Now, facing the challenge of the new technological revolution, we need to train and bring up even more young scientists and technologists for the four modernizations. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has recently pointed out that success or failure of our reform currently underway hinges on whether or not we respect knowledge and talented people. It is hoped that older scientists train and bring up more outstanding young scientists to bridge the past and the future in order to quickly raise China's scientific level to pull abreast of scientifically advanced countries at an early date.

A number of old, middle-aged, and young scientists as well as responsible persons of various departments including Song Jian, Zhou Peiyuan, Hou Xianglin, Peng Huanwu, Shen Hong, Hu Qiheng, Zhang Jiafu, and Li Qiang also spoke. They offered good wishes and recalled the path the CAS has traveled and their personal experience. They unanimously pledged support of the party Central Committee's decision on economic restructure. They vowed to devote themselves to making reforms and continue their efforts to serve the four modernizations.

Yan Yici, Song Ping, and the responsible persons of the CAS and the various departments of the party Central Committee and the State Council attended the tea party.

CSO: 4005/180

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUBEI: CEREMONY FOR COMPLETION OF MARTYRS' MEMORIAL

HK110331 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Excerpts] A memorial hall to the revolutionary martyrs of the western Hunan and Hubei soviet area has been completed. A solemn ceremony to mark its completion was held in (Xindi) town in Honghu County this morning. The provincial CPC committee and government decided to build this memorial hall.

President Li Xiannian sent a letter to the ceremony, and CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member Wang Zhen sent a cable. The letter and cable expressed profound remembrance of the revolutionary martyrs, and extended comfort to the heroic people of the soviet area.

Present at the ceremony were Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; leaders of the party, government, and army in Hubei and responsible comrades of Wuhan Military Region Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Han Ningfu, Liu Huinong, Zhang Xiulong, Lin Shaonan, Li Guangjun, Wang Libin, Xie Wei, He Dinghua, Hu Hengshan, and Wang Hengyi; and leading comrades of central departments concerned, fraternal provinces and municipalities, and of the PLA Huang Xinting, Gan Kai, Song Yiping, Wang Zhiguo, (Xue Ming), (Chen Jun), Pan Zhenwu, Li Wenqing, (Zhu Shiyan), (Deng Jiatai), (Fan Dejiang), Shi Jie, (Dun Xinyun), (Wang Dingguo), and Bai Lin.

CSO: 4005/180

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AUTHORS ANSWER QUESTIONS ON LITERARY DEVELOPMENTS

Lanzhou DANGDAI WENYI SICHAO [CONTEMPORARY TREND OF THOUGHT IN LITERATURE AND ART] in Chinese No 5, 15 Sep 84 pp 23-26

[Answers given by authors Wang Meng [3769 5536], Li Guowen [2621 0948], Zhao Yanyi [6392 3601 5065] and Liang Xiaosheng [2733 2556 5116]]

[Text] Editor's note: While the entire party, the armed forces and the people of different races throughout the nation are joyously celebrating the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the republic, we have invited four authors. Comrades Wang Meng, Li Guowen, Zhao Yanyi and Liang Xiaosheng to express their views on how we could make use of literature to present a better picture of the new revolutionary era and to meet the challenge of the new technological revolution and to share their thoughts on the ideological and artistic trend of recent creative literary works and on such matters as plans for creative work in the future and the probing and pursuit of the artistic style that are of concern to the vast readership so that we may better appreciate our literary achievements since the advent of the new era and come to acquire an understanding of literary developments in the future.

Question: What are your views on the trend of literary development in the new era? What progress and breakthroughs have we made since 1966? Who are the authors whose works are representative of the literary achievements which have been made?

Wang Meng: Instead of evading, distorting and glossing over the truth, the authors are now presenting a truer and more profound picture of life.

The themes are more implicit and profound and ideas are being conveyed through the description of vignettes of life and the character and behavior

of the principals as they really are and the ideas in a piece of work are brought to the readers with a three-dimensional impact. In other words, more and more literary works are being produced and the ideas and messages are more thought-provoking.

The depiction of sentiments has also become more profound and subtle, more even-handed, richer in tone and color and more objective than in the past. Politically and intellectually, the sentiments are more mature and adult. For example, literary works on the theme of educated youths working in the mountains and the countryside have made notable progress in that respect in recent years.

There has been considerable diversification in both the themes and their treatment. Some literary works based on the broader themes involving the whole nation, the entire span of history, the human race and the era have begun to appear to break through the conventional themes based on the society and the professions.

So far as the treatment of themes is concerned, it has mainly to do with the development of the art form, the power of penetration and the capturing of the spirit of the new era.

While carrying forward the excellent traditions of the nation on the basis of their own experiences and true feelings, the authors have boldly drawn on the beneficial artistic experiences, ancient and modern and Chinese and foreign, while zealously seeking to create what is new. They have taken full stock of what had gone on in the past without rejecting the experiences they have gained.

There has been a gradual increase in the appreciation and power of judgment of literature in society and in the overall realistic understanding of the function of literature.

I would rather not offer a list of authors and their works. As is well known, due attention has been paid to accomplishments that are worthy of note, although personal evaluations are by no means unanimous.

Zhao Yanyi: The mainstream in the trend of literary development in this new era continues to be directed toward the scaling of the artistic peak of realism. The flavor of "propaganda" previously injected extraneously into literary works has been toned down while the standard of aesthetic appreciation has been continually upgraded. There is no room for doubt that modern Chinese literature will break through national boundaries and find its place in the world of literature. However, an arduous journey is still ahead of us, a journey that will no doubt be greatly shortened with the adoption of a more relaxed and open political stance toward literature.

Compared to 1966, the "progress" and the "opening up" that have taken place in literature are plain to see. It is almost beyond imagination to see

"The Greening Tree" by Zhang Xianliang [1728 6343 0081] and "The Children and Grandchildren of Lu Ban [7627 3803]" by Wang Runzi [3769 3387 3320] appearing in the same era that "The History of an Undertaken" by Liu Qing [2692 7230] was written. I am merely citing one example at random and not denying that Liu Qing is still an outstanding author. Likewise, Zhang Xianliang and Wang Runzi are by no means the only representatives among the younger generation of authors of the modern era.

Liang Xiaosheng: Since the strenuous efforts at reform made recently by the CPC Central Committee, it is my opinion that the political, economic and social structure of our nation is on the verge of undergoing basic changes compared to several years ago and even 1 or 2 years ago. Literature, too, is acquiring new concepts which characterize this new era. There is as yet no clear indication of the trend at the present time. What can be seen or foreseen is the beginning of a new start - a reflection of a major assault launched by reforms in society and the people. In order to turn this beginning into a tide, however, it is necessary to make a further breakthrough in literature, to reshape further the policy toward literature and to emancipate further our thinking on literature. Otherwise, this new beginning will remain what it is - just a beginning, and we are likely to be merely marking time during this "beginning period" without really helping to bring in a period of prosperity.

Since the smashing of "the gang of four," the breakthrough and development made by Chinese literature, including the development of literary art, cannot be overrated compared to the 17th year of the republic. The greatest progress that has been made is that literature is now taken as literature and not a tool of propaganda and that a large volume of works with vivid imagery and of real value has been produced along the bumpy road travelled by our party and nation.

Question: Since the world is faced with the challenge of a new technological revolution, how is literature going to meet this challenge? In your opinion, is it the mission of literature to reflect this revolution? Must literature itself undergo a revolution?

Wang Meng: Literature must reflect this revolution. It must reflect the times, a sense of history and life itself. It must reflect this, that and the other.

Our literature must be rich in imaginative power. It must change with each passing day. It must have a distant source and it must keep on flowing. It must have deep roots and rich foliage.

Without innovations, tradition is likely to suffer from rigidity, exhaustion and death itself.

Without tradition, innovations cannot advance a single step. They would become merely soap bubbles that disintegrate into thin air and even turn out to be a farce.

Li Guowen: Let me discuss the general trend of literary development.

A history of literary development is also a record of the continuous reform of literature.

All things in the world undergo a continuous process of metabolism. Some things germinate and burst into life, some become outmoded and feeble and some die and come to an end. Everything, from the vast universe of space to the mustard seed no larger than a mote of dust, is subject to this basic law. Literature is of course no exception.

The elegant descriptive prose interspersed with verse had its days of glory. After "The Three Metropolises" was written by Zuo Si [1563 1835], the price of paper in Luoyang skyrocketed. Today, not only is there nobody interested in attempting to write this type of literature, but there is hardly anybody interested in reading it.

Lyrical songs had also been the rage over a long period of time. Wherever water from the well was drunk, lyrical songs popularized by Liu Yong [2692 3057] were sung. Although "The Waning Moon on a Windy Morn along the willow-lined Shore" is still being widely read, there is hardly anybody who can compose this type of old-style Chinese poetry with rigid rules with any degree of competency.

That is the result of the transformation of literary form.

In strictly classical Chinese writing, the language is terse but the meaning is complete; it is elegant and yet profound. This literary style adopted by authors to express their thoughts rule supreme over a long period of time. With changes of the times and progress made in the business of living, this literary form seems to have been turned into shackles which have put a restraint on thought and posed an impediment to progress. Consequently, following the May 4th Movement of 1919 and dating from "The Diary of a Madman" and "The True Story of Ah Q," the substitution of the vernacular for the classical style of writing represents not only a change in form but also in content.

If it is true that reform is inevitable in the development of the way of living, then reform must also be regarded as inevitable in the development of literature.

The reform represented by the substitution of modern-style poetry for classical poetry served to promote the development of poetry of the Tang Dynasty to its peak of perfection. It was the variation in the length of the lines of a poem that made the poetry of the Song Dynasty flourish as never before or after. Every change made in the field of literature is like a wave from behind overlapping the one in front along the Changjiang, creating billows caused by bigger and bigger waves and making it possible to unleash a burst of literary productivity propelling literature into a new period of prosperity.

That the literature of the new era should have its start following the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee is due to the fact that this meeting not only removed the shackles imposed on the authors during the 10-year period of calamity but also unlocked the fetters which tied the hands of the authors in 1966 when the ultra-leftist trend of thought was in its ascendancy. It was this basic turnaround which injected a breath of life into the literary reform movement. This is why the 6-year period from 1979 up to the moment has witnessed the exceptionally rapid development of literature, the large volume of literary production, the expansion in the size of the contingent of writers and the emergence of new writers since the May 4th Movement and, indeed, in the entire history of literature.

The most notable feature of literature in this new era, in my opinion, the fact that authors keep in closer touch with the times and that there is a more intimate bond between literary works and the people. It is this special feature which accounts for the full flowering of literature in this new era and for the widespread and profound influence it has exerted. I would even venture to suggest that it is from this turning point that the further reform of literature may be traced.

The making of further efforts to achieve a truer reflection of life and to keep in step with the times will perhaps push to new heights the literature of this new era.

We are indeed fortunate to be living at a time which marks the historical turning point and the advent of better times after a difficult and tortuous period. It is also fortunate that our literature is going through a period of reform after order has been brought out of chaos, a period marked by creativity, development, change and progress which in turn has made it possible to produce literary works of value. Any reform in the lifestyle in society will inevitably lead to reforms which will reflect more richly the spirit of the times, add flavor to life and leave a significant imprint upon history itself.

It is therefore my optimistic belief that the coming trend will result in greater development.

On the one hand, we should treasure all the more the favorable literary trend which has emerged from various setbacks in view of the fact that it has opened up the road toward healthy development following the lessons we have learned from the sum of the obverse and reverse sides of our experiences over the past 30-odd years and removed the obstructions which have been placed in our path by the "leftist" and "rightist" elements. Facts have proved that as a result of the lessons we have learned in the process of travelling a road paved with blood, there has emerged a body of literary works and a number of writers of note during the past 6 years.

On the other hand, authors have begun to show signs of maturity. During this spate of productivity following a long period of rigid restraint, the recent works of a large number of influential writers laboring in the field of

literature have clearly shown greater depth in thought and a larger measure of artistic attainment and an eagerness on the part of the authors to attempt what had not been attempted before, to explore the unknown, to pursue what is new and to open up new avenues for development.

It is on the foundation of the correct line and the presence of a body of mature writers that significant development in literature is to be based.

What is even more important and decisive is the need to answer the call of the times. It is when life in society undergoes major changes, when productivity breaks through its bonds to register major developments, when a new era makes its first appearance in the annals of history and during the long years which mark the height of the golden era that large numbers of great writers and large volumes of literary works representatives of the era have appeared.

Since our nation has already made its move to introduce crucial reforms, we have every reason to believe that a new period of prosperity in literature will not be long in making its appearance.

Zhao Yanyi: True enough, the world is faced with the challenge of a new technological revolution. I do not believe, however, that literature and art are also confronted with the same challenge and that writers and artists must gird themselves in meeting this "challenge." Can a mechanical hand wield a writing brush to produce exquisite Chinese calligraphy? Can an electronic computer produce a melodious musical composition or create a lyrical poem? These gadgets are after all no more than playthings of passing fancy. As everybody knows, no matter how ingenious it may be, an electronic brain can never substitute for the creative power of an artist. It is the function of literature and art to reflect realities in a positive and objective manner. If "technological revolution" is to be regarded as a part of real life and as a special feature of this era, then it too should be reflected in our literary works. "The need for literature to be a reflection of reform" and "the need for literature to reform itself" are obviously two different propositions which should not be mentioned in the same breath. Since "reform" represents an aspect of the present struggle in life, it should naturally find its reflection in literature. As for the "reform" of literature itself, it has been going on from ancient times up to the present and will keep going on forever. Otherwise, there would be no "new" literature to speak of.

Liang Xiaosheng: In the process of development in human history, scientific and technological revolution does not necessarily keep in step with literary and artistic revolution. While it is one of the missions of literature to reflect the reforms which have taken place, the reform of literature itself is of crucial importance. In the absence of crucial reforms it would be idle to expect literature to meet the challenge posed by the present worldwide technological revolution.

Question: In the field of creation, what are your findings in your assessment of the ideological trend and artistic style in recent years? What are the experiences you have gained from which a lesson may be drawn?

Wang Meng: The answer to the first question may be used for reference purposes.

Liang Xiaosheng: What I am in search of is realism. Naturally, it is not the realism in the traditional sense but realism which has been put to the test. Chinese literature should be deeply rooted in the realism of the soil of Chinese society.

Regrettable as it is, we have devoted very little time to creative work of this type so that we have little profitable experience on which a lesson may be drawn.

Question: What new works do you have that will shortly be published? What are you presently engaged in writing or expect to be engaged in writing in the future? What are the new ideological and artistic probings and pursuits that you have in mind.

Wang Meng: That can be discussed after the new works have come out.

Zhao Yanyi: My answer to the two questions posed by your esteemed publication is "No comment."

Due to various objective factors, I do not have anything worth mentioning that has been published in recent years. That is why there is no "profitable experience" to speak of. When I received your written questions, I considered myself fortunate to have been considered a professional writer. The environments for creative writing will improve from now on. An old nag which has been put to pasture still has aspirations to take to the skies. Perhaps I shall summon up my reserve strength in attempting to write some short and medium-length novels and children's literature.

Liang Xiaosheng: It is my intention to write a long novel that depicts the life of the vast number of educated youths upon their return to the cities. It is my hope that I may be able to make a breakthrough in literary expression in an artistic form because I have long felt that the form of literary expression to which I am accustomed is outdated and that it is lacking in accuracy and profundity in the depiction of life.

9621

CS0: 4005/106

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARTICLE PRAISES MARTYR'S WIDOW--At a report meeting on the deeds of (Ma Xiue), a fine party member and model family member of a martyr, sponsored by the Beijing Military Region Air Force today, the All-China Women's Federation conferred on (Ma Xiue) the honorable title of National 8 March Red Banner Pacesetter. (Ma Xiue) is the widow of (Zhang Chendong), the later group commander of a certain air division of the Beijing Military Region Air Force. Since (Zhang Chendong) died while on duty in 1972, (Ma Xiue) has taken the interests of the whole into account, devoted herself to the party, and surmounted all difficulties to persistently live in the border area in Nei Mongol, where the living conditions have been hard. She has never complained about hardships or asked the party for help. In addition to raising her three children, she has economized on food and clothing to take care of her mother-in-law in her remote home town and has spared no effort to help her neighbors. She has worked hard as a bank accountant and has been commended as an advanced worker for 3 consecutive years. Zhang Tingfa, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Air Force, has written an article highly praising (Ma Xiue's) fine qualities. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Nov 84 OW]

HU YAOBANG WRITES MAGAZINE TITLE--When Comrade Hu Yaobang recently wrote the title of the monthly, BOLAN QUNSHU [READ EXTENSIVELY], run by GUANGMING RIBAO, he urged urban and rural young people throughout the country to read extensively to improve themselves. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Oct 84 OW]

PHILOSOPHER JIN YUELIN DIES--Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA)--Jin Yuelin, renowned philosopher and logician, member of the National CPPCC Committee, member of the former division of philosophy and social sciences of the Academy of Sciences of China, and outstanding member of the Communist Party of China, died of illness at 1535 hours on 19 October in Beijing at the age of 89 after failing to respond to medical treatment. Jin Yuelin was born in Changsha, Hunan, in July 1905. He had a doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia University in the United States. Jin Yuelin dedicated his life to the study and teaching of philosophy and logic in China and made major contributions to the development of logic, the study of philosophy and the cause of education in the country. He enjoyed an outstanding reputation in the academic field at home and abroad. When Jin Yuelin was seriously ill, leading comrades such as Hu Qiaomu, Mei Yi, and others called on him at the hospital. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1736 GMT 19 Oct 84 OW]

EXHIBIT OF KMT CALLIGRAPHER--Xian, 10 Nov (XINHUA)--An exhibition of calligraphic works by Mr Yu Youren [longtime president of the KMT Control Yuan] opened today in Xian, Shaanxi, hometown of Mr Yu Youren. Ten November marks the 20th anniversary of the death of Mr Yu. In a message to the exhibition, Qu Wu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, praised Mr Yu as "a senior statesman of the KMT, a well-known patriotic poet, a master calligrapher with tremendous influence at home and abroad," and "a rare master calligrapher since the late Qing dynasty." [By reporter Bo Yuntong] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 10 Nov 84 OW]

WU HAN RESIDENCE INSCRIPTION--Activities in memory of Comrade Wu Han were conducted on 31 October in Yiwu County, Zhejiang, Comrade Wu Han's native place. The activities were sponsored by the Beijing History Society, the Yiwu County CPC Committee, and the Yiwu County Association of Literary and Art Circles. On the same day, a ceremony was held to unveil Wu Han's former residence in (Kudutang) Village, his native village, in Yiwu County. Comrade Ulanhu wrote an inscription for Wu Han's former residence. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 12 Nov 84 OW]

RADIO EDITORIAL MEETING IN HUNAN--The 6-day second national meeting on exchanging experiences in editorial work related to radio programs dealing with science popularization ended in Changsha today. The editors of radio programs related to science popularization from all provinces and cities who attended the meeting widely exchanged experiences in propagating science popularization through radio programs and held discussions on the way to propagate science popularization in radio programs. The meeting was sponsored by the Chinese Journalists' Association for TV and radio program related to science popularization and the Central People's Radio Station. During the meeting, responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial radio and television department met all the participants. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 84 HK]

RED ARMY MARTYRS' INSCRIPTION--To mark the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi conference, Central Advisory Commission Chairman Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote an inscription for the Zunyi Red Army martyr's memorial on 2 November: Eternal glory to the Red Army martyrs. He also wrote the name for the old location of the general political department of the Red Army during the conference. The Red Army martyrs' memorial is located on Hongjun mountain at Zunyi City. The location of the general political department during the Zunyi conference was the former Catholic church in Yangyou Street in the old city. Comrade Deng Xiaoping lived there at the time. The Red Army Martyrs' memorial and the old site of the general political department of the Red Army will be completed and opened in January next year. To commemorate the revolutionary martyrs who heroically sacrificed themselves in Guizhou during the long march, the provincial CPC committee has decided to hold a solemn gathering in January to mark the 50th anniversary of the convening of the Zunyi conference.

In August this year, the committee asked Comrade Deng Xiaoping to write an inscription for the Red Army martyr's memorial and to write the name for the old site of the general political department of the Red Army. Although busy with many tasks, Comrade Deng Xiaoping found time to write the inscription and the name. [Text] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Nov 84 HK]

BOOK ON MODEL WORKERS--Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA)--"Biographies of Model Chinese Staffs and Workers," a book on the lives of model staff members and workers, will soon be published by the Workers Publishing House. Comrade Chen Yun wrote the title for the book. Since the founding of New China, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have named and commended over 13,000 model staffs and workers. The number of labor models commended by the central ministries and commissions and the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions is as large as the number of stars in the sky. The "Biographies of Model Chinese Staffs and Workers" is a first of its kind to give an account of the lives of some 108 of the nation's most renowned model workers. Among them are Wu Yunduo and Zhao Zhankui of the period before the founding of New China; Mong Tai and Ma Hengchang of the 1950's; "Ironman Wang" of the 1960's; and Luo Jiangfu and Jiang Zhuying of the 1980's. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0036 GMT 10 Nov 84 OW]

UNICEF-SUPPORTED EDUCATION CENTERS--Lanzhou, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--China plans to establish 22 scientific and technical teaching centers for youngsters, a meeting which ended here last weekend was told. The United Nations Children's Fund gives financial support to the scheme. The scheme, which should be completed within five years, involves setting up a national center, nine provincial ones and 12 at country level, it was stated at the meeting, organized by the Chinese Association for Science and Technology. They will be equipped with modern educational equipment, and will train instructors and provide materials and information for local children's palaces and centers. They will also provide scientific experimental means for young people. Chinese authorities have been promoting scientific and technical after-school activities in recent years. There are 8,300 children's science centers and 400,000 instructors for the purpose. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 16 Oct 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/040

EAST REGION

SHANDONG'S HEZE PREFECTURE ELIMINATES FACTIONALISM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 84 p 4

/Article by Jia Jianchou /6328 1696 5297/: "Elimination of Factionalism, Support For the Righteous, Promotion of Better Party Workstyle"/

/Text/ Learning earnestly from the grave mistake made by the Yuanchengwu County Chinese Communist Party /CPC/ committee, the CPC committee in Heze Prefecture, Shandong Province, has led party organs at various levels in eliminating factionalism, reforming the units, clearing up cases, supporting the righteous, getting rid of the evil, backing reform, promoting construction, and giving a boost to improving the party climate throughout the prefecture. Recently the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee reviewed and circulated the "Report on Learning from Yuanchengwu's Experience and Improving Party Climate in the Region," prepared by the Heze Prefectural CPC Committee and demanded that all localities and departments seriously learn, study and popularize the report.

Assisted by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Heze Prefectural CPC Committee spent 1 year and 4 months thoroughly investigating the serious problem afflicting the Yuanchengwu County CPC Committee. After usurping the leadership of the County CPC Committee, a few factional diehards formed cliques, indulged in factional politics, abused public authority for personal interests, broke the law and wrought havoc with party discipline, wantonly embezzled state property and caused tremendous harm to the cause of the party. Last January, the Provincial CPC committee reviewed the "Report on the Investigation into the Serious Problems Afflicting the Yuanchengwu County CPC Committee and Recommended Solutions," prepared by the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and decided to reorganize the county CPC committee, taking party disciplinary measures against leading committee members who had made grave errors. In February, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued Circular No 8, demanding all localities come to grips with serious problems in the party. The Prefectural CPC Committee examined the entire jurisdiction in the light of what had happened in Yuanchengwu, and carried out a self-review. As a result, it not only realized its responsibility for the event but also became more confident of solving the problems throughout the region. Over the past half year, they used their experience in Yuanchengwu to improve the party climate in the entire region, a process which can generally be divided into three phases. First, it disseminated the circular

issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the decisions of the Provincial CPC Committee. This was followed by a concerted effort to solve the ideological problems of leading cadres at the prefectural and county levels. Finally all counties and departments were urged to seriously sum up their lessons from Yuanchengwu, identify their major contradictions and problems and deal with them in a realistic way. The basic approach of the Prefectural CPC Committee is explained below.

It eliminated factionalism and exercised effective leadership over party organs. The most fatal development on the Yuanchengwu County CPC Committee was the seizure of power by a few factional diehards. Consequently, the Prefectural CPC Committee made it a top priority to guide leading cadres and members at all levels to eradicate factionalism, ideologically rejecting the "cultural revolution" thoroughly. It combined self-education with mutual help, self-criticism with developmental criticism, the practice of a unit solving its problems with that of sending personnel to a unit to help it solve them, and juxtaposed the positive against the negative in order to eliminate misunderstanding and strengthen unity. The prefectural committee then selected leading cadres in accordance with the "four transformations."

It supported the righteous, got rid of the evil and cleared up cases, paying particular attention to those with a large impact and wide-ranging implications. Special forces were organized to investigate them seriously as a way of educating the cadres and correcting the party workstyle. It successively deployed 598 people to investigate more than 164 major cases. Up to now, 60 cases have been investigated and closed; investigations have been concluded in another 35 cases where settlement is pending. An additional 79 cases are still being investigated. Furthermore, it zeroed in on seven categories of cases with general educational significance: breaches of the law and discipline, abuse of public authority for personal gains, serious bureaucratism, violations of economic and financial laws, and gross extravagance and waste. The cases were publicized throughout the region and discussions were organized on them, tremendously boosting the consciousness of party members and cadres in resisting evil practices.

It supported reform and promoted construction. In rectifying the climate of the party, the prefectural committee emphasized differentiating between right and wrong, supporting and protecting advanced people who were devoted to reform. It took care to distinguish between errors committed in the course of reform and losses due to bureaucratism and the violation of economic activities and irregular practices, and between legitimate income and illegal profiteering and personal greed, effectively promoting the smooth progress of various reforms and economic construction.

12581

CSO: 4005/056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI STEPS UP EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE 'LEFTIST' INFLUENCES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 4

/Article by Wang Chu /3769 2806/: "Hubei Provincial CCP Committee's Standing Committee Visits Grassroots Units to Solve Problems"

/Text/ After party rectification entered the centralized adjustment stage, the Hubei Provincial CCP /Chinese Communist Party/ Committee's standing committee has formulated effective measures to eliminate "leftist" influences, thoroughly stamp out the "three tendencies" (bureaucratism, the abuse of public authority for personal gain and the swaggering and overbearing ways of some cadres) and implement reforms. Apart from keeping one committee member in the office to deal with the day-to-day work, the rest all went to the grassroots to investigate and solve problems on the spot, thereby implementing the party's policy to "make the people rich" in the most practical way.

Since early August, Provincial Party Secretary Guan Guangfu /7070 1639 1381/ and other leading cadres have led 10 working committees to study such topics as how the various fronts can serve the overall party objectives and missions. They focused on the new circumstances and new issues that arose from reform and tried to solve them there and then, at the grassroots level.

Hubei has made a great deal of progress since the beginning of the year in eliminating "leftist" influences. The fear of wealth, jealousy of the rich and the distribution of wealth--such ideas have gradually been overcome. However, "leftist" influences still exist in the province and there have been occasional reports of specialized households being fleeced. Through study and investigation, the standing committee has helped cadres at all levels to continue to eradicate "leftist" influences and get people to correctly understand specialized households. He Daonan /0149 6670 0589/ is a large householder in Pu Qi /5543 0967/ county, specializing in excavation. He is expected to produce 15,000 tons of coal this year with a total value of 700,000 yuan. Because of a cave-in in one of his small coal pits, the departments concerned wanted to investigate his criminal responsibility. After deputy party secretary Shen Yunluo /3088 0936 3157/ heard of this matter, he conducted an in-depth investigation and concluded that He Daonan's small scale coal-mine operations benefited both the nation and the people and complied with the spirit of the remark--"Let the masses run small coal mines"--made by Hu Yaobang while inspecting Hubei. Since He Daonan repeatedly tried to stop coal excavation in dangerous

areas before the cave-in, he could not be held accountable for the accident. At the countywide cadre meeting, Shen Yunluo praised He Daonan's enterprising spirit in unmistakable terms, commending him as a "leader in the vigorous movement to bring about reform and achieve prosperity through industry."

In their investigations, standing committee members did not dodge issues or pass the buck but tackled all problems on the spot. As of 11 September, the various investigating groups solved locally over 200 problems of concern to the public.

12581

CSO: 4005/055

SOUTHWEST REGION

FALSIFIED NEWS REPORTING CRITICIZED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "News Must Be Completely Factual"]

[Text] To be completely factual is the basic principle of socialist journalism. News must be factual in order to be effective and persuasive. Only by being factual can newspapers function as the mouthpieces of the party and the people and form a powerful medium in the construction of a socialist material and spiritual civilization. In today's issue of this paper we publish letters and a discussion concerning the factually erroneous report "Dazhu Hemp Textile Factory Completed and Goes into Operation" in order to bring this issue to the attention of the masses of correspondents and the editorial staff of our paper. We hope that this will help prevent and eliminate any further unfactual reports and preserve the credibility of the news in, and the reputation of, party newspapers.

Subsequent to the crackdown on the "gang of four" and particularly since the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, this paper has, in accordance with the directives of the party Central Committee and the provincial committee, tried to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" embodied in practices such as "fabrications, exaggerations and empty verbiage" in order to bring order out of chaos. In the spring of 1983, the editorial board of this paper, in view of the fact that certain news reports had been factually erroneous, decided that factual accuracy in news reports should be regarded as a major issue in the reform of journalism. The paper put out "Rules Concerning Maintaining Factual Accuracy in News" (trial draft), which delineates the paper's demands on its editorial staff and also the content of certain policies. Measures to preserve factual accuracy in news reports were discussed on the floor of conferences in communications work held by various cities and regions in the province. Progress has been made in this respect after a period of reform. However, factual inaccuracies still occur in some instances. This means that the maintenance of factual accuracy in news reports poses an important task for party newspapers and can be accomplished only through persistence.

Factual inaccuracies that occurred during this period can be characterized as follows:

1. Fabrications in search of vividness. A case in point is one in which this paper's report on 22 March last year entitled "Leading Party Groups of Various Levels in Jiangyou County Assist in Upgrading the Residence of a Taiwanese" stated that "tears of gratitude were swelling in the eyes of Comrade Lin Gaoyi [2651 7559 5030] as he held the keys to his new house." The fact of the matter is that Lin Gaoyi's daughter was the only one present during the housing assignment as he himself was in Jinyang. "Tears of gratitude" never swelled in his eyes.

2. Misquotations and exaggerations. On 15 April last year, the directors of the commerce bureaus of 10 major cities inspected and toured Dazhu County. The "Newsbreak" column of this paper published the following report on the 14th: "directors of the commerce bureaus of 10 major cities visit Dazhu to supervise the work there," "they were briefed by Dazhu County committee and government" and "offered practical guidance concerning work in system reform." The report mentioned the director of Chengdu's Bureau of Commerce who was not even among the 10 directors convening in Sichuan. These factual inaccuracies can be partly attributed to mistakes made by the correspondent. Dazhu was mistaken for Dazhu because the comrade who recorded the message on the phone did not get it right. And the editor, in view of the characteristics of Dazhu, added the sentence "offered practical guidance concerning work in system reform."

3. Reports filed long after new developments have taken place. The story captioned "Birthday Star 'Good in Three Aspects'" which appeared on page 3 of the 8 April issue stated that Dr Peng [1756] "reports to work at the Red Glory Hospital every morning" when in fact Dr Peng was no longer working at the hospital because he had been reitred since 8 March. The report was published more than a month after it had been written when circumstances had already changed.

An even more serious incident is exemplified by the completely falsified story published in this year's 11 January issue entitled "'Two Kinds of Households' in Xindu County Purchase Treasury Bills with Great Enthusiasm." Even though Xindu County had not even begun purchasing state treasury bills, the author, on the basis of rumors and his own projections, fabricated in the report that "973 specialty and priority households in the county have purchased treasury bills issued in 1984 that are worth 356,000 yuan." Although this falsified news item is an isolated incident, it could cause great damage. The paper corrected the mistake as soon as possible and notified the agency with which the author was affiliated. The agency, feeling that it was a matter with serious implications, had the author undergo criticism education and punished him appropriately.

Occasionally, some other reports on progressive agencies and individuals also tend to exaggerate and fabricate results; inaccuracies occur in criticisms and reports as well.

It is the fine tradition of party newspapers to insist on factual accuracy in news reports. The party Central Committee's directives on the print press and

the media demand that the print press "strictly abide by the party's principles, communicate with the masses thoroughly, stick to facts, set clear-cut standards and be factually accurate, lively and graphic." The directives also point out that newspapers "must stick to facts and be reliable in praising or denouncing and should never fabricate stories on the basis of rumors." As the newspaper is the party's instrument of public opinion, factual inaccuracies can soil not only its reputation but also the desired effect and the implementation of the party's policies. Reports in our newspaper must be factual. The power and function of the newspaper can be fully realized only when it is completely credible.

In accordance with the party Central Committee's directives on party rectification, we now regard factual accuracy in news reports an important issue in the party rectification work inside newspapers. This helps establish among the editorial personnel an ideological inclination to abide by facts, to stick to facts and to integrate theory with reality. This can carry forward the practice of exploring facts, being involved with the masses and conducting investigations and research. This can also perfect among editorial personnel the individual responsibility system, the manuscript inspection system and necessary censorship. It is also our hope that this issue will become the concern of leading organizations, agencies and correspondents of various levels. We should work together to achieve factual accuracy in news reports in order to publish successful party newspapers.

12680

CSO: 4005/990

SOUTHWEST REGION

BETTER TREATMENT OF INTELLECTUALS URGED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 84 p 3

/Article by Fang Ming /2455 2494/: "Let Us Talk About 'The Worker and Peasant Masses Have Objections'"

/Text/ A comrade who has worked in the border areas for many years wrote us a letter saying that last year the provincial committee and the provincial government decided to grant a technical subsidy to 101 scientific and technical personnel in the border counties and to give scientific and technical agriculture and forestry personnel below the county level (not including the county level) a fluctuating grade increase in wages, but that even now they had not yet implemented it. When the concerned leading comrades were asked the reason, the answer was that "the worker and peasant masses have objections." This comrade said that out there, when it comes to anything that has to do with improving the working or living conditions of intellectuals, nothing can be done for that same reason.

The circumstance reported on by this comrade is nothing out of the ordinary. When it comes to the treatment of intellectuals, some comrades, as soon as they do not like a certain way of doing things or disagree with a certain regulation, bring up this phrase "the worker and peasant masses have objections" and use it as an excuse to veto whatever it is. If you ask them what, concretely, the objections are, they either hem and haw or produce some examples at random. Though they have nothing substantial to say, and the examples given do not amount to much either, nevertheless they really have weight, because as soon as some comrades hear this, they think: since these good fellows, "workers and peasants" and basic-level masses as they are, all have objections to it, does it not violate the interests of the broad masses of the people? And can the party, as the vanguard of the working class and the representative of the people's interests, not give consideration to these objections? And then, some matters which originally could have been decided upon can come to no conclusion as a result, and other matters which had already been decided cannot be implemented. For this reason, it is really necessary to analyze this problem.

It cannot be denied that over the past few years, with regard to the question of implementing the party's policy on intellectuals people really have had all kinds of views, and some of their objections have even been very sharp. But as a leader, one's responsibility is to submit these objections to a Marxist analysis, to see whether or not these objections represent the fundamental interests of the workers and peasants and whether or not they reflect the essence of the problem. To correct objections, one should give clear-cut support; but to mistaken objections, after explaining the situation and explaining one's reasons, opposition should be given. If we do not distinguish right from wrong and take individual objections to be universal objections, or take certain nonessential, even backward objections of the masses to be correct objections, then this is giving up the responsibility of a leader and is also not an attitude that a Marxist ought to have.

What, then, are the correct objections of the worker and peasant masses? Today, this paper published an article by Zhong Tingguei, a peasant of Yiliang County, which can be said to be a kind of objection and is, moreover, highly representative. Comrade Zhong Tingguei, from his own production experience, personally felt the importance of knowledge and of intellectuals, and from his own heart said: "It is only natural that we should appropriately improve the living conditions and increase the remuneration of intellectuals." In rural areas, a good many specialized households and principal households consider education, technically-trained people "living gods of wealth" and do not begrudge them high pay and good conditions of work and there has occurred the happy matter of peasants "vying to get the gods of wealth." In cities and townships, intellectuals are revered as teachers, and thousands and tens of thousands of young workers exert themselves in self-study under their tutelage. The matter of enterprises and units posting advertisements for qualified people is seen almost every day in the newspaper, and one factory was even willing to pay 20,000 yuan to "buy" an engineer. There are very many such vivid examples, and they reflect the present fundamental advantage and essential requirements of the worker and peasant masses. If we take the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals and the advantage of the worker and peasant masses and oppose them to one another, is this not reversing black and white and mixing up right and wrong?

Some comrades speak of "the worker and peasant masses having objections" as if they were sure of being in the right. One would hardly imagine that it is they themselves who have objections, or rather, some people around them who are more in the know who have objections. At times they can also produce examples to explain themselves. However, this is merely for show because "the phenomena of life in society are exceedingly complex, and at any time one can find any number of examples or specific materials to prove any point of argument" (Lenin's words). So, obviously, we cannot accept such arguments.

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN RECRUITS NEW PARTY MEMBERS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Shen Chang [3088 1603]: "Recruitment of New Party Members in Our Province Intensified"]

[Text] In the process of party consolidation, leading party groups of various levels in our province, in accordance with the resolutions on party consolidation and the planning of the provincial committee, have intensified the recruitment of outstanding people dedicated to socialism and communism into the party.

During the first 6 months of this year, 23,377 new members were recruited into the party in accordance with the principle of recruiting new members only when old ones have been well developed. Of those recruited, 716, or 36.63 percent, are workers on the front line of production and peasants and herdsmen; 8,390, or 35.89 percent, are technical personnel specializing in various fields; and 1,315 or 5.63 percent, are college students. More than half of these newly recruited members are under 35; more than 60 percent of them have had at least a senior high school education; 22 percent are female; and roughly 11 percent are progressive models.

Recruitment of new party members during the first half of this year has the following characteristics: more members have been recruited than during the same period last year--66 percent of last year's total recruitment; due to the emphasis placed on technical personnel specializing in various fields, the number of recruited technical personnel is already 71 percent of that of last year; due to the emphasis placed on college students, the number of recruited college students is already twice the total number of last year; and as attention is beginning to be paid to the "2 kinds of households" and individual households, 305 people from specialty and priority households located in Daxian, Chongqing and Nanchong have been recruited into the party.

These newly recruited party members have generated a positive effect on every front and in every field.

12680

CSO: 4005/008

SOUTHWEST REGION

COMPARISON, EXAMINATION IN PARTY CONSOLIDATION STUDIED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "Stage of Comparison and Examination in Party Consolidation"]

[Text] In the afternoon of 16 August, the provincial committee's supervisory council on party consolidation met to plan for the next stage of party consolidation. The standing assistant director of the provincial committee's supervisory council on party consolidation, Li Qimin, spoke at the meeting. He stressed guidance according to individual circumstances and the method of doing things alternately. He urged a thorough comparison and examination to pave the way for consolidation and reform.

Out of the 130 agencies in our province that began party consolidation work, 54 have now been approved to enter the comparison and examination stage. Roughly 50 more agencies are expected to enter the same stage by mid-September. A few agencies must meet certain conditions before they can be allowed to compare and examine. In view of these circumstances, the provincial supervisory council has decided to offer guidance alternately according to individual circumstances in order to succeed in comparison, examination, consolidation and reform.

After having reviewed the progress made during the previous stage of party consolidation, Comrade Li Qimin stressed that high standards and strict demands must be fulfilled in comparison and examination. The priorities of collective comparison among and of examination of the leading circles should be the thorough implementation of the party's line, goals, policies, and policies toward cadres and intellectuals. Problems in the ideological and political line and in the operational guidance of members of the leading circles should be examined. Problems concerning their party spirit, style and discipline should also be examined. Comparison should be made with reference to the expectations of party members and cadres as delineated in the party constitution. Examination should stress key points and summarize important experiences in order to set examples for comparison among and examination of ordinary party members.

Li Qimin stated that consolidation and reform served to examine party consolidation work during the previous stage and are related to how effectively and toward what direction party consolidation will develop. Comparison and

examination are merely the first step in resolving problems; the key is to keep up the actual practice and produce results. This is why once the collective and individual comparison among and the examination of leaders and leading circles are completed, a period of time should be spent on intensive consolidation and reform in accordance with the directives of the party Central Supervisory Council. In principle, the comparison among and examination of ordinary party members should be conducted after the basics of consolidation and reform have been completed. During the consolidation and reform stage, they should learn and understand the significance and urgency of the four problems awaiting resolution as stated in the Central Supervisory Council's Bulletin No 9. The consolidation of the ideological guidance in operations is an important task not only during the stage of comparison and examination but also during the stage of consolidation and reform. We should be well aware of and express the realities of various departments in our province in order to eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideology and overcome the reactionary mentality. This can make the ideological guidance in operation meet the demands of reform and make it subordinate to and serve the party's overall mission and goal.

Li Qimin said that during the consolidation and reform stage, the thorough negation of the "great cultural revolution" should continue to be an issue of vital importance. We should first study bulletins from the Central Supervisory Council and some of the party's resolutions of certain historical problems since the founding of the nation so as to be fully aware of the profound practical and historic significance of the issue. Only by doing so can we negate thoroughly the "great cultural revolution" in theory and in practice--ideologically, emotionally, politically and organizationally. Agencies that have performed well during the previous stage should continue to learn in order to deepen their awareness and to resolve their problems thoroughly. Agencies demonstrating mediocre performances should integrate their ideological realities and make up by completing what they have not yet done. Li Qimin pointed out that for most party members and for leading cadres in particular, the thorough negation of the "great cultural revolution" means studying documents, relating the ideological influence of the "cultural revolution," conducting severe self-analyses and acquiring experiences in the correct manner in order to eradicate the ideological influence of "leftists," unify ideology along the line set during the 6th plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and be in political unison with the Party Central Committee. The thorough negation of the "cultural revolution" means to older comrades a thorough ideological and emotional negation of the revolting organizations which once offered them protection. This is a key matter in the elimination of factionalism and the enhancement of the party's spirits. It assures the successful inspection of the "three kinds of people." It also shows if we are acting in unison with the Party Central Committee in this respect. We therefore reiterate that leading cadres should never become protectors of factionalism, of the "three kinds of people" and of those who have committed grave mistakes. We do not permit people to take advantage of their positions to elevate these people to become leaders or to nurture the "third echelon."

Comrade Li Qimin stressed that we should look deeply into representative cases of bureaucratism and cases of using authority for private gain that have resulted

in serious economic and political damage to the state. This can rejuvenate the people with new and positive examples. We should also stress leadership in party consolidation to assure its successful implementation.

Participants in the meeting included chiefs and assistant chiefs of various major regions' party consolidation supervisory teams, party commissars and party secretary generals of various agencies of party consolidation; they also included chiefs and assistant chiefs of supervisory teams of party consolidation liaison officers and chiefs and assistant chiefs of operation teams stationed in various agencies at the order of the provincial supervisory council.

12680

CSO: 4005/009

SOUTHWEST REGION

STRENGTHENING OF PARTY SPIRIT URGED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 84 p 4

/Article by Xu Shida /1776 6108 6671/: "Party Standing and Party Spirit"

/Text/ It is a natural law of human life to make things new day by day and to progress year by year. In that case, as representatives of the advanced class of the human race--Communist Party members--how, then, should we adapt to and apply this law? Regarding this question Comrade Deng Yingchao /6772 7336 6389/ spoke extraordinarily clearly in his speech to the enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the Tianjin municipal committee: "As a natural law, when the age of our party increases a year, the party standing of each of us party members also increases a year. Every Communist Party member should ask himself: are you maintaining unanimity with the party's line, programs and policies and making a great effort to struggle for them with your whole heart and mind? Or are you struggling for your own personal advantage? Now that your party standing has increased by a year, has your party spirit grown an inch or has it not?" These words, so overflowing with enthusiasm, this earnest exhortation, are worthy of being earnestly pondered by every Communist Party member.

We should acknowledge that in the ranks of our party members the great majority of comrades are conscientiously using the law of "when party standing increases by a year, party spirit grows an inch" to make demands on themselves and guide their actions. They make a great effort to study, improve their cultivation, forge their party spirits and correct their party practices. When they have authority, they do not think of using it for their personal advantage; when they have position, they do not try to make special exceptions of themselves; when they have rank, they do not try to use it to advantage; and they naturally want to receive the praise of the masses. Comrade Zhu Boru /4281 0130 0320/, model soldier of spiritual civilization, is a representative of those who are more advanced. He is like a revolutionary brick, ready to be placed anywhere--north, south, east or west--by the party, and in any line of endeavor he is always able to make a new contribution. He is like a lump of revolutionary coal, constantly

burning himself brightly, everywhere warming others and leaving a burning heat wherever he goes. He is like a piece of revolutionary steel, resisting corruption and never being stained by it and glinting with the light of honesty and reverence for the common good. How can this not make people revere him and sing his praises? Zhu Boru, after having grown up to be a "glorious model soldier emulating Lei Feng," still used the law of "when party standing increases a year, party spirit grows an inch" to guide himself and determined "through party rectification to warm himself up, so as to be better able to warm the masses." Is this not a model example of party spirit and party standing increasing at the same pace?

Of course, it also cannot be denied that in the ranks of our party members there also in fact exists the problem whereby the party spirit and party standing do not progress at the same rate. For some, though the party standing increases well enough these days, nevertheless the party spirit increases too slowly, and in individual cases even declines. And then there are those whose mouths speak of preserving unanimity with the Central Committee, while in their actions they behave entirely differently. There are those who at meetings shout loudly about serving the people, and after the meeting is over use their position to further their own advantage. And there are those who, when they study, talk high-mindedly about seeking truth from facts, and as soon as the book is put down continue to engage in bureaucratism. Some party members only emphasize party standing, and not party spirit. Their tendency is toward advantage, and they act for advantage, with the result that in less serious cases they make mistakes, while in more serious cases they violate the criminal laws, and naturally the outcome for some of them is tragic. Seeing this, some of the masses say in criticism: "We only see the beard growing down but do not see the party spirit growing upward at all," and that is really hitting the nail right on the head.

The party rectification that is in the process of being launched at present, fundamentally speaking, is also for the purpose of solving this problem existing within the party in which party spirit and party standing do not increase at the same rate, in order to attain the goals of unifying our thinking, purifying our organization, strengthening party spirit and rectifying party practices. In our comparative examination, every Communist party member must earnestly seek to understand the spirit of comrade Deng Yingchao's speech and, tying in with reality, examine their conscience to ask themselves: "Now that your party standing has increased by a year, has your party spirit grown an inch or not?" From this, we will certainly benefit a great deal and be inspired not a little. If everyone is able conscientiously to "warm themselves up" and "temper" themselves in the course of party rectification, then party spirit will definitely be able to increase at the same rate as party standing, and advance shoulder to shoulder with it. In this way, there will be great hope for realizing a fundamental improvement in party practices, and it will not be long in coming.

SOUTHWEST REGION

PROGRESS IN YUNNAN MINORITIES' EDUCATION REPORTED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 84 p 1

/Article: "The Enterprise of Educating Our Province's Minority Nationalities Is Developing Vigorously"/

/Text/ With the concern of vigorous help of the party and the government, the enterprise of educating our province's minority nationalities has progressed greatly. According to statistics for 1983, there were over 1.5 million minority students enrolled in the various levels and types of schools within the province, amounting to 27 percent of the total number of the province's in-school students. Among them were 3,248 students attending schools of higher education (including graduate students), amounting to 15.5 percent of the total number of university students. All the 24 minority nationalities throughout the province now have their own university students and scientific and technical personnel.

The total population of our province's minority nationalities is presently over 2 million. Before liberation, many of our province's border minority areas basically had no regular school education. In the 35 years since liberation, and in particular since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the various levels of party and government organizations and education branches have provided guidance in various ways with respect to minority education work, proceeded from the basis of the special characteristics and actual situations of the minority nationalities adopted many levels of administration, many standards and many forms for operating schools and vigorously realized universal primary education. Since 1973, a program of assistance for secondary and primary students with special difficulties has been established in a 20-km-wide stretch of the border area; over 20,000 secondary students have received about 100 yuan per year in assistance and 140,000 primary pupils have received 10 yuan per year. Along with this, the standard for assistance to minority students in mixed secondary school classes throughout the province has been heightened. In 1979, the provincial committee and the provincial government decided to allot a special fund of 5 million yuan each year from the local reserve finances for the running of 40

residence-type minority secondary and primary schools. The various areas, prefectures and counties also allotted special funds from their local finances to run a number of minority secondary and primary schools, and by now there are already 968 minority secondary schools throughout the province. Residence-type minority classes were also set up in the various levels and types of other schools. Nine schools of higher education, including the Yunnan Minorities Institute, Yunnan University and the Kunming Industrial Institute, ran 18 college-preparatory classes for minorities, where they could study for a year a higher middle curriculum in their spare time and then transfer to a regular college program. Middle-level vocational schools conducted 94 classes for minorities, in which over 4,500 students were enrolled. The majority of secondary schools in provincial centers and the leading secondary schools of the areas, prefectures and counties all conducted classes for minorities, and in 1983 the total number of minority students enrolled in ordinary secondary schools was 26 times the number enrolled in 1952.

Since 1977, when the system of examinations for entry into secondary schools was restored, our province has carried out preferential admission for all minority students on an equal basis and, with regard to the various circumstances of minority groups whose educational situation is comparatively backward, has adopted a series of special measures such as reducing the requirements for admission by one to three marks and directed student recruitment, causing the proportion of minority students admitted to rise from 9.2 percent of the total number of students admitted in 1977 to 18.4 percent in 1983.

In the wake of this development in education, the teaching of minority languages has also had a great resurgence and development. Since 1977, the teaching of the Dehong Dai, Xishuangbanna Dai, Jingpo, Lahu, Lusi and Wa languages has been restored, comprising five different ethnic minorities and six different written languages. The autonomous prefectures of Hongde Dai and Jingpo already have 410 minority primary schools where classes in the Dai and Jingpo languages have been set up.

9634

CSO: 4005/051

NORTH REGION

INTELLECTUALS' HOUSING PROBLEMS RESOLVED

Housing Allocation

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 84 p 3

/Article by Ye Ben /5509 0133/: "Why Can Be Done When There are 'Too Many Monks, Not Enough Gruel?'"

/Text/ Many years of "leftist" errors have left us piles upon piles of outstanding bills. In housing, for instance, we owe so much that we are still in debt after repaying for several years. At places with a concentration of intellectuals, e.g., the so-called "poor offices" such as schools, research institutes, hospitals and publishing houses, it is very difficult to put up even a minimal amount of housing. Yet the number of households in need of shelter is tremendous, resulting in a situation of "too many monks, not enough gruel." Conflicts inevitably arise over the allocation of living quarters.

What is to be done? This question has caused many a headache among responsible people in numerous units. The Education College in Shanxi Province has found a rational solution to the distribution of new housing--by giving a clear preference to teachers who have made contributions. This is like giving the limited amount of gruel first to monks who can recite the scripture. Those who cannot or are less good at it must make do with less gruel or wait for the next round. the College CCP /Chinese Communist Party/ Committee rightly and forcefully asserted that teachers were the backbone of the college and as such should be given preferential treatment. Some people were not reconciled to this policy at first. As work progressed, however, all came round to it. We can thus see that in implementing policies concerning intellectuals, reason ultimately will prevail as long as we have the courage to uphold the truth.

Of course, there is another important reason for the Education College's success in housing allocation, namely, the refusal by the leading cadres to compete with the rank-and-file. When need exceeds supply, if people in charge help themselves first, we fear that housing allocation itself would become a mess.

Intellectuals Better Treated

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 84 p 3

/Article by Xu Zhonghua /1776 0112 5478/ and Wang Aisheng /3769 5337 3932/:
"Courageously Give Priority to Intellectuals"/

/Text/ Because Shanxi's Education College has seriously implemented the party's policies on intellectuals and distributed living quarters fairly and rationally, 17 associate professors and lecturers have been allocated housing preferentially.

The Education College is situated in a remote Tiayuan suburb. Most of its faculty and staff live in low and damp one-story houses built in the 1950's. Early this year, construction was completed on a block of college-built apartments occupying 2,400 square meters with 36 residential units. It was eagerly awaited by everybody who looked forward to being given new housing. After numerous discussions, the College CCP /Chinese Communist Party/ Committee drew up a few housing allocation principles: the party's intellectuals policies must be enforced; the working, studying and living conditions of middle-aged intellectuals must be improved as soon as possible; and the solution of the housing problems of middle-aged intellectuals must be given priority. More concretely, the committee decided that intellectuals should be given most of the housing in the new building. Lecturers, (including engineers, physicians-in-charge, and accountants) should be treated like cadres at the sectional (departmental) or office level. Without exception, the College president, deputy president and the members of the College CCP committee would not move into the new building.

As soon as the principles were laid down, slanderous gossip began making its round: "This is discrimination in favor of intellectuals." "This distribution method is not reasonable." The College CCP committee went about its ideological work patiently, making it clear to everybody that while the success of a college depended upon all sorts of people, teachers were the mainstay. Owing to "left-ist" pernicious influences, teachers for many years could never enjoy preferential treatment. Given that the College only had one block of new living quarters, it was only reasonable to give prime consideration to solving the housing problems of middle-aged intellectuals and let them have priority. Some comrades who were initially unconvinced finally came round to this point of view. The College set up a seven-member living quarters distribution committee (including four faculty representatives). Based on its investigations, the committee came up with a list of homeless households, households in hazardous housing, relocated households and hardship households, prioritizing them in order of seniority, the length of formal schooling, household size and contributions. After repeated deliberations, they drew up the first list and invited public comments on it. This was followed by the second list, which formed a blueprint for distribution. In the end, five households headed by teachers and seven households headed by workers were each allocated one-and-a-half-room units; nine lecturer-headed households, two households headed by retired data personnel and one household headed by an office-level cadre from the People's Liberation Army were allocated two-and-a-half-room units, while three associate professor-headed households moved into three-and-a-half-room units. Nine other three-and-a-half room units were reserved for professors and associate professors soon to be transferred to the College.

The president of the College, Zheng Ting /0626 6774/, (now reitred), accompanied the reporters during an interview with a lecturer couple transferred from Inner Mongolia, Li Shiji /2621 2514 0679/, who teaches mathematics, and Liu Chufang /0491 2806 5364/, who teaches geography. The couple, who moved into a two-and-a-half-room unit soon after their transfer here, repeatedly praised the concern of the College for middle-aged intellectuals. Yet another dormitory building is nearing completion to the north of the new block. Zheng Ting told reporters the newer building will have 40 two-and-a-half-room residential units. As distribution continues, the tight housing situation affecting middle-aged intellectuals will be eased considerably.

12581

CSO: 4005/055

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL: MEETING ON COLLEGE GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT

SK160236 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpts] From 8 to 12 November, the organization department of the autonomous regional CPC committee held a meeting in Hohhot City on the regional employment of college graduates. At the meeting, participants summed up and exchanged experience gained in 1983 in making job arrangements at the grass-roots level for college graduates, and worked out concrete plans for making job arrangement for 1984 college graduates of seven leagues and cities. The meeting also conducted study and discussion on work concerning young cadres.

Concluding the meeting, Liu Guiqian, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech in which he pointed out: Organization departments should rapidly shift their work emphasis to economic construction. Efforts should be made to truly manage and respect knowledge and talented personnel so as to discover and employ as soon as possible a large number of outstanding middle-aged and young intellectuals with good minds. In particular, attention should be paid to making job arrangements for cadres on the economic, scientific, technological, and educational. Organization departments should regard the task of accelerating the development of economic, scientific, technological, and educational undertakings as of strategic importance in order to promote the program of building the four modernizations. Efforts should be made to foster a new viewpoint of employment and a sense of value of talented personnel. Efforts should be made to attach importance to able and virtuous persons, to make the best use of them, to cherish them, to train them, and to give important posts to them.

Comrade Liu Quiqian stated: We should make a greater step in selecting cadres and building the contingent of cadres. Efforts should be made to eliminate out-of-date and traditional prejudices and rigid ideas. We should be determined to deal with the problem of eating from the same big pot, which crops up in the cadre system of lifelong tenants and in the pay system.

The Youth Cadres Bureau of the Organization Department under the CPC Central Committee dispatched personnel to the meeting where they conducted practical guidance.

CSO: 4005/179

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA ESTABLISHES HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Beijing MINZU TUANJIE [NATIONAL UNITY] in Chinese No 9, 84 p 17

[Article by Liu Dake [0491 1129 0668]: "Ningxia Has Higher Education for the First Time"]

[Text] Ningxia had no schools of higher learning before 1958. After the establishment of the autonomous region, the party Central Committee's concern led to the construction of three institutions of higher learning in the Yinchuan area: the Ningxia Teachers College, the Ningxia Agricultural College and the Ningxia Medical College. The three were combined to form Ningxia University in 1962. In response to special local needs, the Ningxia Agricultural College and the Ningxia Medical College were reestablished in 1971.

Now Yinchuan has 5 ordinary schools of higher learning, which offer courses in nearly 30 specialties: Chinese, foreign languages, politics, journalism, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, agronomy, forestry, medicine, public health, architecture, mechanics and agricultural economics. In recent years, in order to enable more minority nationality students to enter college, the Ministry of Education and the Nationalities Affairs Commission have approved the establishment of the "No 2 Northwest Nationalities Institute" in Yinchuan.

The autonomous region has also lowered the admissions score for Hui and other minority nationality candidates by one or two points, depending on their home areas. In 1980, Ningxia University established nationality preparatory classes in order to expand the number of minority nationality enrollees. Starting last year, the number of minority nationality students at Ningxia's institutions of higher learning has exceeded 700.

Higher education for adults has also expanded. In the past 2 years, Yinchuan has established, one after the other, the Ningxia Educational College (to which is attached a correspondence department) and the Ningxia Radio and Television University. Between them they have more than 3,000 students. The schools of higher learning also achieved much in their scientific research, winning nearly 80 prizes for their results. A piece of research ("Types of Arterial Distribution of the Greater Omentum and Their Clinical Significance") and a treatise ("Observations on the Houzhi [0683 2994] Anatomy of the Lumbar Nerve")--both by the Ningxia Medical College--have drawn the serious attention of international

medical circles and, moreover, have been included in internationally authoritative medical textbooks. The Ningxia Agricultural College's "Study of Growing Techniques for Bumper Crops of Spring Wheat in Ningxia's Irrigated Areas" won a prize at the National Science Conference. "Legal Logic" and "Constitutional Law," both edited by Ningxia University Associate Professor Wu Jialin [0702 1367 7792], were recommended as experimental teaching materials in all of China's colleges and universities.

12570

CSO: 4005/094

NORTHWEST REGION

YOUNG PEOPLE URGED TO NEGATE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 84 p 1

/Article: "Young People Who Have Never Participated in the 'Cultural Revolution' Also Want To Negate It Thoroughly"

/Text/ "Although some young people did not participate directly in the 'Cultural Revolution,' nevertheless it is not possible for 'leftist' ideological influence to cease to exist." This was the unanimous conclusion when on 28 August the Youth Group committees of the provincial government-affiliated organizations convened a portion of their Youth Group cadres to discuss the question: "Is the education of young people to negate the 'Cultural Revolution' necessary or not?"

The highest age of the more than 10 comrades who took part in this discussion was about 20; the oldest of them was only in elementary school at the time of the Cultural Revolution, and all of them in the past had had the feeling that the business of negating the Cultural Revolution had no connection with them. When it came to a discussion of whether, after all, the pernicious influence of "leftism" was harmful to young people or not, Du Hong /2629 1347/, general secretary of the official Youth Group of the provincial agriculture and animal husbandry department, said that the "leftist" ideological trend of the "Cultural Revolution" had spread to every corner of society and had flooded the newspapers, magazines and textbooks and asked, where was there a place free of its influence? He said that when he first saw peasants transporting goods over long distances for sale and some people beginning to get rich from it, he did not like it. But this was essentially the influence of "leftist" ideology. "Leftism" has a influence on young people, and the danger of anarchism also cannot be underestimated. Cao Baoguo /2580 0202 0948/, deputy secretary of the official Youth Group committee of the provincial department of public security, said that at present there are individual young people who at every turn want to suspect everything and who do not obey their leaders, contradict even correct things, pay no heed to law or discipline and still call their behaviour by a fine-sounding name and that these are the "characteristics" of modern youth, while in actuality they are nothing more than manifestations of the pernicious influence of anarchism. When they came to discuss factionalism, at first many young people felt that it was a matter that concerned the older generations. But Zhang Xinli /1728 0207 4539/, deputy secretary of the official Youth Group committee of the provincial financial

department, tying in with the actual situation, spoke from a different point of view. He said that the majority of their parents and other older people around them belonged to one faction or another during the "Cultural Revolution" and that they were with their children day and night and, through word or deed, imparted their viewpoints and tendencies to their children and influenced them. Even now, individual young people still say that their parents' faction was right. Is this not the influence of factionalism: Through this kind of discussion, everybody gradually changed their previous belief that education to negate the "Cultural Revolution" had no connection with young people.

9634

CSO: 4005/051

NORTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION HELD

Lanzhou LANZHOU BAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Xiao Shuying [5618 3219 3841]: "Strengthen Ideological Work and Carry out Higher Education Reform"]

[Text] The All-province Higher Education Work Conference sponsored by the Provincial CPC committee and the provincial government was adjourned yesterday after a week. The more than 130 responsible cadres of ordinary universities, employee universities, advanced studies schools for teachers, television universities and provincial-level components concerned and the units in charge of operating schools attended the conference.

The conference conveyed the spirit of the All-China Higher School Ideological and Political Work Conference and studied and discussed the issues of how to strengthen and reform ideological and political work in schools of higher learning and how to speed up the development of the higher education enterprise in our province. The responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government paid a lot of attention to this conference, at the work meeting of the CPC committee secretaries and provincial governors made 10 definite stipulations on some substantial questions relating to the development of higher education in our province.

During the conference, provincial CPC committee leaders Liu Bing [0491 0393], Jia Zhijie [6328 1807 2638] and Nie Dajiang [5119 1129 3841] came and spoke one after another. When discussing the guiding thought in education reform and the current task, Comrade Liu Bing stressed that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's script for the Beijing Jingshan School, which states that the "three directions" should be carried out in education, is the guiding thought in education reform. The term "three directions" means that education should be linked to economic construction, world development in science and technology and the big goal of the year 2000. Comrade Liu Bing also stated that the development of higher education needs to uncover the potential of the old schools and that all universities and schools should strengthen their ideological and political work and grasp as a very important task the development of Communist Party members among the students. The conference pointed out that higher education ideological and political work should handle well the five relationships between the first classroom and the second classroom, ideological education, management work, in-school education and out-of-school education.

Yesterday morning the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's representative congress and the provincial government received all the delegates to the conference. The conference also conferred awards upon more than 20 comrades who are outstanding ideological and political workers in higher education in our province.

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NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

QINGHAI ATTRACTS COLLEGE GRADUATES--This year, 519 college graduates from 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangdong, Heilongjiang, Fujian and Hobei accepted state uniform job assignments and, in succession arrived at their posts of communications, energy exploration, education, scientific research, politics and law, medicine and health and agriculture and forestry in Qinghai Province to contribute their efforts in opening up that province. They represent more than 90 percent of the college graduates assigned to Qinghai by the state this year. At the same time, 150 graduating students of 66 colleges including Beijing University, Beijing Normal University and Qinghua University and 10 technical middle schools, having volunteered and been approved by their schools and components concerned, have also arrived in Qinghai to participate in the construction enterprise. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 84 p 1] 12739

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REAGAN'S 'TURNABOUT' ON PRC, U.S. ECONOMIC STRATEGY IN ASIA ASSESSED

Taipei PA-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE EIGHTIES] in Chinese No 37, 1 Jun 84 pp 44-47

[Article by P'eng Wen-i: "The United States, Communist China, and the Pacific Basin"]

[Text] Editor's Note: In recent years, Communist China's international standing has become increasingly important. But there can be no argument that except for strategic and political relationships, the major cause for this is economics. At present both the United States and Japan are actively competing for the Mainland China market. The United States is doing its utmost to persuade Communist China to participate in the Pacific Basin economic system. If this trend continues, then Taiwan will become the only Asian country unable to compete for the Mainland market; this would put Taiwan in an extremely difficult situation.

This article will cite the political commentary and evaluation of two American experts, followed by the author's suggestions as to how the Mainland, Taiwan, and Hong Kong might seek formal economic cooperation in the areas of science and technology, enterprise management, trade, and banking. These suggestions are impracticable at present, but the problems they address deserve our consideration.

I. The "So-called" Communist Country

As long as Mainland China was a "communist country" Taiwan could sit back and relax. But now that China is a "so-called communist country" the nature of the challenge confronting Taiwan has suddenly changed. In a new East Asian order, whether Taiwan can cope with emergencies becomes the issue.

In an interview in Alaska following his visit to the Mainland, Reagan made a very subtle distinction by referring to Mainland China as a "so-called" communist country because it had no expansionist ambitions. Most commentators concluded from this that Reagan was suffering from political turnabout disease [zhuanxiang zhenghou 6567 0686 4017 0230]. Opinions as to just when this

illness was contracted are so varied that it is impossible to say which is correct. But I suspect that since he is a former actor, it is very likely that Reagan's theory of "so-called" communist was born at the performance of the free market at Xi'an that he so greatly admired.

However, careful analysis suggests that there may be a deeper reason for Reagan's turnabout. For I still remember that before his trip, he compared himself to a "salesman." Moreover, after Zhao Ziyang's verbal promise not to export nuclear energy technology, the United States immediately agreed to sell him nuclear energy facilities; this impatience to sell is highly unusual. This is why we should pay close attention to Reagan's commercial and economic intentions.

II. The United States' Economic Strategy in Asia

Late last year the scholarly journal of the School for Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University [SASS REVIEW] published a collection of five essays on East Asia, one of which was entitled "Postponing Entry into the Pacific Basin," co-authored by former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State for Asia and the Pacific, Richard Holbrooke. In this article he analyzed the complexities of political and economic factors in the Pacific Basin that make it impossible to establish an effective regional organization. He said, however: "Whatever choice is made between (Mainland) China and Taiwan, as long as (Mainland) China is willing to participate constructively, then we ought to choose China."

Therefore, from the standpoint of America's economic strategy in Asia, it is very likely that Reagan's turnabout is based upon considerations of economic benefit, and this economic benefit is closely related to the vigorous and healthy economic development of the various East Asian nations.

Of these, the economic successes of Japan and the four small dragons [South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Taiwan] are there for everyone to see and need not be dwelt upon. Even the accomplishments of the four other ASEAN countries (Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia) are outstanding compared with other developing nations. (For example, the slowest-developing of them, the Philippines, still experienced a growth rate of 6.2 percent from 1970 to 1981.) Many experts are saying that this kind of surprising development should continue at a fairly slow pace to the end of the century. This state of affairs is quite different from the rest of the world. The European and American nations are already economically developed and their growth is limited. The USSR and Eastern Europe form their own separate bloc, and whereas their rate of growth over the past 20-odd years has exceeded that of Europe and America, in recent years signs of exhaustion have also appeared. The developing countries of Latin America and Africa have huge foreign debts; their expectations are rising but they lack power. Therefore, the economy of East Asia can be characterized as solitary in its excellence. And for this reason, the problem facing the United States has become clear: First, how should she enter this flourishing circle? And second, if the United States is going to take advantage of this lively and exciting scene, how can she preserve its vitality?

III. Communist China and the United States Will Become Closer and Closer

An important key to these two questions is Communist China. Let us consider the second question first. One objective reason for the present flourishing of East Asia is the region's political stability over the past 30 years.

This obvious fact does not need to be elaborated either. Communist China can contribute to maintaining this stability by fulfilling these roles:

- (1) Blocking the expansion of Soviet power and influence into Southeast Asia;
- (2) Pressuring North Korea not to plan military reunification of the two Koreas;
- (3) Containing Vietnam and preventing it from expanding into Southeast Asia;
- (4) Refraining from military force in the Taiwan Straits.

To see that Communist China performs these functions, the United States must see to it that she does not return to the Soviet camp. Communist China must be persuaded to participate in and share the fruits of East Asia's economic development. The United States absolutely must strengthen Communist China's military might to ensure that she will never again need to close ranks with the Soviet Union and will be able to become a countervailing force against it. Therefore, just as Roosevelt sought to foster a powerful China during WW II, and just as Truman nurtured a vanquished Japan after the war, so today the United States' defense and economic interests once again require that she foster a powerful Mainland China that will gradually shift toward the West.

From this perspective we can perceive that the United States is carrying out a foreign policy that is pursuing alignment with Communist China as one of its objectives. And this policy happens to fit nicely with Communist China's domestic reorientation (politically, economically, and in foreign affairs). Thus it is a case of one party wishing to strike while the other is willing to be hit.

For this reason, as far as the United States is concerned, whether or not Taiwan and the Mainland are ultimately reunited is no longer an important issue. As long as (Communist) China and the United States establish a relationship as friends and allies, Taiwan loses its strategic significance. The United States wants only peaceful unification. Moreover, given the United States' overall confidence in China [as published], if Taiwan were to press for independence, Communist China would certainly start a fight. Therefore the United States neither endorses nor encourages independence for Taiwan.

Preserving peace and stability in East Asia is only the negative aspect [as published]. From the positive side, the issue becomes slightly more complex, but the importance of Communist China to the United States is similarly difficult to measure.

IV. The Economic System of East Asia

In the scholarly journal mentioned above there appears another article worth looking at, entitled "The Real East Asia Edge" by a research aide for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This article analyzes the causes underlying

East Asia's economic success. According to the author, the edge currently enjoyed by East Asia derives from the "organic" cooperation among the various states, which is unmatched anywhere else in the world. Although the author's analysis never really touches directly on (Communist) Chinese-American relations, his logic still manages to illustrate the necessity of (Communist) China's and America's interdependence. Here I will briefly present this argument.

The author divides the East Asian states into three ranks: the first is Japan, the second consists of the four small dragons, and the third the four ASEAN states besides Singapore. Japan's industry is the most highly developed but she lacks natural resources. Thus her rapid development relies upon the energy, inexpensive labor, food, and land (processing regions, for instance) supplied by the other Asian countries. These needs provide the impetus for development of the second and third rank nations. The second rank nations are also short on natural resources, but they boast an inexpensive labor force that is educated and of high quality. Plus they possess other features conducive to investment. The contributions of the third rank states to this division of labor include natural resources and vast reserves of unskilled labor. The "organic" coordination of the three ranks involves several features, the most important of which are the following:

(1) Japan contributes funds, technology, a market, and a program of worldwide marketing, to the second and third rank nations.

(2) Second and third rank nations, besides providing Japan inexpensive labor and natural resources, are also trial-markets for Japanese manufactured goods. During the trial period, Japanese firms improve the quality of their products to the point that when they are finally introduced into the American and European markets they quickly establish a reputation for excellence (this has been called the roundabout strategy [lit., following a curved line (xuexi quxian 1331 5045 7798 4775)]).

(3) The development strategy for the entire East Asia region is to focus on exports. Thus from the earliest stages of production they emphasize scale and foreign markets, and therefore they are extremely competitive.

(4) Among the three ranks, funds, technology, and managerial talent circulate freely, thereby facilitating integration of the respective national economies.

V. The Great Competition for Communist China Between the United States and Japan

I should point out that the countries we have been discussing are the core nations of the East Asian economic system. But the Pacific Basin as a whole also encompasses 30-odd states of various sizes, including the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Mainland China, several Latin American nations and island nations in the Pacific Ocean. Because of the region's lively economic activity, America's presence here has increased considerably. The

volumes of U.S. trade with the Pacific Basin countries has exceeded that with European Common Market countries every year since 1977. From 1975 to 1980, U.S. investments in the region jumped from \$11 billion to \$22 billion. Moreover, since the seventies, Japan's direct threat to the United States in the automobile, iron and steel, television, and computer industries, among others, has created economic friction between the two that is increasing all the time.

The United States and Japan are both first-rank nations. In the terms of our three-rank analysis, they both possess funds, technology, managerial talent, and an international marketing program, while both also need the markets, raw materials, and inexpensive labor of the second and third rank nations. Since implementing its policy of relaxation, Communist China has quite naturally become the object of American and Japanese competition in all three respects.

At present, China's three largest trade partners are Japan, Hong Kong, and the United States. From 1976 to 1981, the volume of U.S. trade in China grew at the remarkable rate of 26.6 percent. During Reagan's first 2 years in office there was no growth, but this year a 25 percent increase is forecast. The volume of U.S. investments in the Mainland currently is showing indications of surpassing that of Japan, although this figure still has its limits. What is important, however, may not necessarily be specific amounts but the possibility of the United States and Japan combining with Communist China to form a three-rank economic coalition.

VI. Implications for Taiwan and Communist China

If such a three-cornered relationship is formed, it will have extremely far-reaching implications for all of Asia and the world. Its actual outcome will become clear only with time. However, from the vantage point of the Chinese people, we can still make a guess as to how the Mainland and Taiwan will be affected by it.

There is no doubt that this is a golden opportunity for the Mainland that is hard to come by. If Communist China can assimilate the advanced experience of Taiwan and Hong Kong, maintain its policy of relaxation, skillfully utilize foreign capital, raise the quality of its workers, do away with the "iron rice bowl" workstyle in industry, and stimulate the initiative of cooperative and privately-run enterprises to assist in large-scale basic construction, then modernization will definitely be realized. However, Communist China's dogmatism still exists, bureaucratism flourishes, and the people's educational standards are exceedingly low. Whether or not this opportunity can be seized thus remains uncertain.

As for Taiwan, regardless of Reagan's assurances, the facts are clear. Even though the volume of Taiwan's trade with the United States is four times that of the Mainland, Taiwan really does not figure decisively in the vital sectors of the U.S. economy. This is not to say that Taiwan will soon face a serious crisis. But as Mainland China gradually assumes a key role in the Pacific Basin economic system, the United States, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and other first and second rank countries will all establish close economic

relations with her, and only Taiwan will be unable to compete as an equal for the Mainland market. Whether or not this will limit Taiwan's economic development is impossible to say with any certainty at present. But inevitably, Taiwan will find herself in an inferior position, at least in competition with developing countries of the same rank.

If the foregoing analysis is sound, the utter irony of it all is obvious. Just when Asians (especially those within the Chinese cultural orbit) are experiencing high expectations, Chinese people cannot put their heads together to work for their own benefit; the people of Hong Kong want to flee abroad, and the people of Taiwan may well be brushed aside. Some may say that this is a compelling argument for reunifying China. This is not what this article means to suggest; but whether or not the Mainland, Taiwan, and Hong Kong can work out some form of economic cooperation in the areas of science and technology, enterprise management, trade, and banking is an issue worthy of careful consideration.

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CHINA'S CURRENT REFORM SEEN AS UNIQUE IN HISTORY

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 84, Oct 84 pp 16-18

[Article by Hsu Hsing [6079 5887]: "Reform and Opening to Outside World Discussed in National Day Statement"]

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese communist state was commemorated on 1 October of this year, and there were grand celebratory activities in Beijing.

This was the first large-scale National Day celebration held in Tiananmen Square since the Lin Biao incident in 1971. Taking part in the parade and military review were 500,000 people, and the military review was the first held in 25 years. In addition, there was laser lighting in imitation of the Los Angeles Olympics. The scene in the square was really magnificent.

For the Chinese communists, these 35 years have been years of both continuity and discontinuity. The continuity is that in the 35 years the CPC has been the only party in power in China and has never been challenged by a third party. But the discontinuity is that in these 35 years there has constantly occurred internal shocks in the CPC leadership stratum itself, producing many power shifts. Looked at from the angle of continuity, the Chinese communists are today commemorating their entire history of 35 years in power, but in reality today's persons in power in the CPC have already formally announced the total repudiation of the 10-year Cultural Revolution, and also the repudiation of that part of their history that is the Great Leap Forward, the people's communes, and the 1957 antirightist campaign. With these deductions, if we look at the history from the angle of discontinuity, there probably remain only 20 or so years worthy of commemoration by today's persons in power, among which the most important ones are, of course, the 6-year history since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee held at the end of 1978. These 6 years have been 6 years of reform by the CPC and 6 years of opening to the outside world. For the Chinese common man, who had suffered for more than 20 years, these 6 years have been fairly relaxed and happy days, and are worthy of celebrating at one go. What the Chinese common people seek is fairly realistic, and not many of them have set their sights for luxury too high. What they now hope for is that the current reform and opening to the outside world will continue to develop forward, and that the opening to the outside

world will become bigger and the reform more thoroughgoing; they do not want a retrogression, and especially do not want a retrogression to the Chinese Revolution years. Can this hope of the common people actually be achieved? At this moment of the deafening sounds of gongs and drums on National Day, we might as well calmly think about and explore this question.

Reform Is the Trend of the Times

There have been three major reforms in China's history: the Wang Mang Reform in the last stage of the Western Han Dynasty; the Wang Anshi Reform in the last stage of the Qing Dynasty. Wang Mang's Xin Dynasty lasted 16 years. His army was defeated by Jiang Xuan's renovated army, and resulted in Wang Mang being murdered on the Jian Terrace of the Weiyang Palace. Wang Anshi's political reforms obtained the backing of [Emperor] Shen Zong and were put into effect one after another during his reign. In the end they were opposed by the old factions, and Wang Anshi was dismissed from office and sent home. Kang's and Liang's reformation promoted a new government for only 103 days, with the result that [Empress Dowager] Ci Xi took over. [Emperor] Guang Xu was imprisoned, the "Six Gentlemen" of the new faction were killed, and Kang and Liang went into exile abroad. None of these reforms had a good ending, and therefore in China some people remain doubtful about the prospects for the current reform. This "conception of history," which draws a parallel between today's reform and situations ages ago, is not completely appropriate. Today's reform is being made under today's specific circumstances. To observe the prospects for today's reform by the Chinese communists, turning over the pages of old almanacs of China's antiquity is not as good as looking at the evolution of communist states in the contemporary history of the world, a procedure which is more suitable.

Since World War II, a batch of communist states have appeared in succession in Eastern Europe, Asia, and Central America. In the past, there was only one communist state, the Soviet Union, at that time communism might have become worldwide. In the past, people had a misconception, thinking that the main reason for the slow development of the Soviet Union's economy was because a world revolutionary environment was lacking and the Soviet Union was surrounded by the capitalist world. Since this time, this misconception has gradually begun to fade. The widespread appearance in the contemporary world of the communist states as a new system naturally leads to a comparison between the two social systems, socialism and capitalism. What actually are the superiorities and inferiorities of socialism and capitalism? Whose economy develops the fastest? Not only do world figures fix their eyes on this question; even the leadership stratum of communist parties cannot close their eyes to it or look but not see it.

One obvious fact is: The economies of West Germany and Japan, the defeated countries in World War II, took off, and the economies of Western Europe and North America also developed swiftly, but the communist states, which claimed to have the advantage of socialism, with the exception of the development of the military industry and heavy industry in the Soviet Union, all fell into a crisis of slow economic progress. This contrast was more prominent in "divided border regions." East Germany lagged behind West Germany, North Korea behind

South Korea, and the Chinese mainland behind Hong Kong and Taiwan. It was precisely this crisis of slow progress that led to the outbreak first in Eastern Europe of a tide of reform. Time and again the Soviet Union thwarted reform in Eastern Europe, at first attacking Yugoslavia's trend toward independence, and then suppressing the insurrection in Poland and Hungary and the Prague Spring in Czechoslovakia, but finally it was forced by circumstances to tolerate the beginnings of gradual reforms in Hungary and Romania in the 1950's.

We can say: the demand for reform is the universal tendency in communist states. This is because universally there is no way for the economies of communist states to develop, and consequently the people's life is for a long time in financial straits, a situation which compels the power stratum of communist parties to reexamine the path they themselves have taken. From this examination they discover that the source of all the malpractices is that they have too rigidly followed the Soviet pattern and have been too faithful to the Soviet Union's Stalinist theory of building socialism, and thus they begin to consider the decentralization of their economies: dissolving of collectivized agriculture, and alleviation of the compulsory nature and directed nature of the planned economy; mitigation of excessive interference in the economy by the administration; acknowledgement of the law of value and emphasis on the regulative role of the market; emphasis on production of consumer goods, on awards for workers, and on improvement of the people's life; and emphasis on development of productive forces and on economic results.

The principles for all these reforms are the trend of the times in Eastern Europe, and they are painful lessons bound to come out during the long period of practicing the Stalinist pattern, only because some countries in Eastern Europe are strongly constrained by the Soviet Union, it is difficult to start reforms; the leaders of some of these countries have dared to throw off the Soviet constraint, and in these countries it is easy to make reforms. Therefore, the progress in reforms made by this or that country is fast or slow, and also each country is restricted by the actual conditions in itself, and the forms of reform are also not completely identical.

The Special Features of China's Tardy Reform

This reforming trend and Wang Mang's reform, Wang Anshi's political reforms, and Kang's and Liang's reformation in China's history are fundamentally two different things that are totally unrelated. China's present reform is not influenced by Wang Mang, Wang Anshi, or Kang and Liang, but by the universal reforming trend in communist states. It is a part of the development of destalinization in communist states.

As early as the late 1950's, China went through the shock of the Soviet Union's Khrushchev's flogging of Stalin's corpse, as well as the shock of the Hungarian insurrection, events that produced an aggressiveness for reform, but the exposure and criticism of Peng Dehuai during the Lushan Conference in 1959 and the Sino-Soviet split in 1960 impelled Mao Zedong to turn to the left and take the road of ultraleft dogma, so that China's destalinization reforms were postponed for a long time and could only begin after the complete exposure of the crimes of the Cultural Revolution and after Mao Zedong's death.

China's reform came 30 years after that of Hungary and 20 years after that of Romania. This tardy reform also has its advantages, which caused it to produce two special features. The first is that China is different from Eastern Europe in that when it broke completely free from the Soviet Union's pressure it did not suffer Soviet intervention, and therefore what the leadership stratum in China must worry about is only the pernicious influence of the ultraleft ideology in their own country, and they do not need to worry about constraints imposed by the Soviet Union or by any country in the Soviet bloc. The second is that no country in Eastern Europe suffered the frenzied destruction of Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution. The destruction of the Cultural Revolution not only taught a bitter lesson to the Chinese people, but also taught a tragic lesson to the persons now in power in the CPC, a lesson that is really deeper and more direct than that for the people. The great majority of them were personally harmed by the Cultural Revolution. This makes their desire to cast aside the ultraleft dogma stronger than that of certain leaders in Eastern Europe. If we say that Eastern Europe's reform is destalinization, then China's reform, besides meaning destalinization, even more means "demaozedongization."

Based on the above-mentioned special features, China's reform is more free than that of Eastern Europe, and the leadership stratum of China need not worry about any outside pressure, but can rely on its own needs in taking China's own path; also, because this is the case, China's reform has gone farther than that of Eastern Europe, and it will accept more things that belong to the category of capitalism. For example, with regard to the development of special economic zones, the opening to the outside world of 14 coastal cities and Hainan Island, the putting forth in the solution of the Hong Kong problem of the idea of "one country with two systems," and so forth, the Eastern European countries are too far behind to catch up.

Resistance to Reform

However, pointing out the above-mentioned special features is not equivalent to saying that the development of the Chinese communists' reform can henceforth go on unimpeded. The actual circumstances are not that simple. Things are extremely subtle: the ones who want reform are Chinese communists. In the Chinese communist society, there is no other third force besides the Chinese communists themselves that can impede the Chinese communists. On the surface, in this way of putting it there seems to be a little mystery, but just as Laozi said, "the mystery of mysteries is the door of all essence."

In the present leadership stratum of the Chinese communists, the ones who are most active for reform and who have the most enlightened attitude are Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, and Deng Xiaoping is their highest supporter. Surrounding Hu and Zhou is a complete set of braintrusters and a large batch of men of action. These men of action have posts from the center to the localities, and form a reform camp throughout the country. Although this camp still cannot be regarded as having a "sturdy trunk and luxuriant leaves," it can be regarded as having "spreading branches and long vines." This situation is advantageous for the promotion of reform while Deng Xiaoping is alive.

However, in today's party Central Committee not all the leaders are keeping in step with Deng's, Hua's and Zhao's reform. Some of them were "political tightrope walkers" in the Cultural Revolution, others were economic management chiefs during it. They have inherited fairly many old concepts of Mao Zedong Thought and are used to "following established ways." Some of them, although suffering a heavy pounding during the Cultural Revolution, are affected fairly deeply by the pernicious influence of China's Stalin, or are too punctilious and cannot break free from the dogmas of Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, conflicts between concepts occur on two levels. One level is the distance between the current reform and Mao Zedong Thought; the other level is the distance between the current reform and the ideas of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin. Some people reject the current reform on the grounds of Mao Zedong's concept, and others reject it on the grounds of the pattern of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The latter kind of person at most can only accept the pattern of Hungary and Romania, and cannot accept Deng Xiaoping's pattern for today's China. This difference in concept not only exists among the secretaries of the party Central Committee and in its Politburo, but also occurs in the Standing Committee of the Politburo, so that for a considerable period of time the Standing Committee has been at a standstill. Recently, when meeting with the director of Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN, Hu Yaobang revealed that the Third Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee will be held in October of this year and that next year a party congress will be held, and probably these two things are connected with the solving of the problem of the leadership stratum.

This difference in concept that has occurred in the highest stratum of the party Central Committee has similarly spread to units at all levels at the center and in the localities. The difference in concept has not simply remained at the ideological and theoretical levels. It is often combined with the sources of power and also with the actual vested interests, and therefore it has formed extremely complex relations that are difficult to deal with.

Only by understanding this complicated relationship that is difficult to deal with will one be able to explain the source of the previous "anti-spiritual pollution movement," be able to explain Deng Xiaoping's indignation when he publicly rebuked high-ranking officials of the central authorities for "talking rubbish," be able to understand the secret of why some central leaders have all along remained silent about the special economy of the special zone, and be able to understand why when orders from the central authorities reach the localities there occurs resistance in the form of saying they cannot be carried out.

Is a Retrogression Possible?

In history any reform meets with resistance, and there will never be a reform that does not meet with resistance. In history some reforms have been successful and some reforms have ended in failure.

While Deng Xiaoping is alive, no one doubts that the current reform will continue to be promoted. The doubt arises: If Deng Xiaoping one day retires on account of age, will there be a reversal in China's reform? Some people worry that Hu Yaobang will not be able to control the situation; some people worry

that a rift will occur between Hu and Zhao; some people worry that the influence of Mao Zedong Thought in the armed forces will deepen and become a major resistance for putting the brakes on the reform; some people feel that Peng Zhen's [1656 4176] influence in the system of public security organs will become very great, that he will seize power in the NPC Standing Committee, and if he forms an alliance with Yang Shangkun [2799 1424 2492] his power will automatically escalate; some people say Hua Guofeng will wait for a chance to stage a comeback.... In brief, there are all sorts and kinds of worries and conjectures. All these worries and conjectures stem from the angle of rule by men. In fact, the Chinese communist system is still one of rule by men and rule by law has not been institutionalized.

However, as I see it, it is a worldwide tendency for communist states to want reform and no one can stop this trend, the only question being what degree of reform they want to achieve--is it limited to the pattern of Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Romania, or will it take the pattern of China? The pattern of Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Romania is a pattern of decentralization, but in the Chinese pattern, besides decentralization, there is a tendency to introduce capitalism to improve the communist party's economy.

After Deng Xiaoping's death, no matter who takes power, there is absolutely no possibility of China's retrogressing to a situation of the kind that obtained in the Cultural Revolution. The Cultural Revolution occurred under the gathering of special historical conditions, and the same conditions could not reappear now. The worship of the individual during the Cultural Revolution needed the absolute authority of the kind that Mao Zedong had at that time, and now within the CPC there is no longer anyone with this kind of authority. The Cultural Revolution movement required a large number of young fanatical followers, and now the Chinese youths are a thoughtful generation and a generation that is beginning to awaken, and they would no longer follow blindly as the youths did in the past. Again, no matter whether it is the common man or the Communist Party member, neither of them wants to see a repeat performance of the Cultural Revolution tragedy. The Cultural Revolution era has already passed.

Is it possible that China will retrogress to the situation before the Cultural Revolution? This is also impossible. In China's present-day society, not only have the abuses of the Cultural Revolution period been corrected, but also some abuses before the Cultural Revolution have been corrected. The disintegration of agricultural collectivization or agricultural cooperativization, and the restoration of individual farming, was a major correction. The production contract system now in force in the rural areas, especially the fixing of farm output quotas for each household, is for the 8 billion peasants a milestone in their breaking free from forced labor, regaining the right to make their own decisions in production, and making the economy independent. In cities, the development of the individual economy and the practice of the contract system was also another correction. No matter whether it is a peasant or an urban individual household, they both directly obtain advantages from this reform, so who would be willing to go back to the years of "production for revolution" and return to years of extreme shortages of nonstaple foodstuffs!

Again, it is not easy to close a gate that has already been opened. This is not only because the introduction of foreign capital is under contracts and is related to China's international prestige, but also even more important is that the prosperity of cities that have been opened to the outside world is established on the basis of the policy of opening to the outside world. Shenzhen is an example. If it does not continue to be opened to the outside world, then the prosperity of this type of city will not continue.

Looking at the general trend, we see that there is no way to abandon reform and the policy of opening to the outside world, but from first to last the Chinese communists have landed themselves in a contradiction. To make the economy take off, they must draw support from the forces of capitalism; to uphold Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and socialism, they must also reject capitalism. Therefore, their policies constantly vacillate between the two necessities of giving rein to capitalism and of stopping it. The tendency of the conservative faction is to stop it and the tendency of the enlightened faction is to give rein to it. The common man hopes it will be given rein, and the pace of the times must go in this direction. The conservative faction goes against the will of the people. Giving rein to the will of the people will become the motive force propelling the advance of China's history.

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TWO-YEAR COURSE OF SINO-BRITISH TALKS REVIEWED

Hong Kong CHENGMING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 84, Oct 84 pp 11-14

[Article by Chu Yuan [2612 3104]: "A Big Turn in Hong Kong's History"]

[Text] A new scene in the long historical drama of Hong Kong opened on the eve of the PRC's celebration of its 35th anniversary when the Sino British agreement on their talks concerning the future of Hong Kong was initialed, declaring that the history of a bleak and desolate small fishing village being changed into a world first-rate flourishing metropolitan colony is about to end; the British, whose merits and demerits are difficult to appraise, formally acknowledged that they would turn over their right to rule Hong Kong. The 5.5 million residents of Hong Kong will no longer engage in pointless talk and illusions, and they only face a fact: prepare for the transition to meet 1997 and become Chinese in a China under the sovereignty of the Chinese communists.

Three years ago, what was said to be the "question of 1997" was only a topic of conversation for a small number of zealous personages; for many Hong Kong people it was probably only a side issue, and they went on making and spending money as usual. Today's initialing must make them feel like they are in a frightening dream! Yes, with regard to Hong Kong's more than 100-year history as a colony, this change cannot but be said to be abrupt.

Raising the Question of Hong Kong's Future

In the last part of March 1979, China formally but not publicly raised the question of taking back Hong Kong when MacLehose, the governor of Hong Kong at that time, visited Beijing and Deng Xiaoping indicated to him that in the future China would take back Hong Kong's sovereignty but that the interests of investors would not be harmed. Although in his return to Hong Kong, MacLehose only passed the word that "investors were reassured," from that time on the question of 1977 was immediately put on the daily agenda of the two sides, China and Britain. Song Zhiguang [1345 0037 0342], the Chinese assistant minister of foreign affairs, first said that there were still 18 years remaining on the lease for the New Territories so there was no need to worry. Hua Guofeng and Huang Hua [7806 5478] also publicly discussed the Hong Kong question. In June 1980, Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 8113] visited Macao and proposed that Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macao become China's "special zones." In August the Chinese

NPC approved rules for setting up special economic zones in Guangdong. In April 1981, Deng Xiaoping reiterated to former foreign secretary Carrington that even if Hong Kong's position changed in 1997, the interests of investors would be protected, and for the first time he said the time had come for the Chinese and British governments to get in touch. One important development after they got in touch was when Premier Zhao Ziyang met with the British Lord Privy Seal in January 1982 and put forward a three-point stand, namely, that China possessed complete sovereignty over Hong Kong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, that importance would be attached to Hong Kong's position as a free port and trading and banking centers, and that it was hoped that the two sides would hold discussions soon.

Britain subsequently announced that Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher would visit China in September 1982, and this clearly indicated that the highest levels in China and Britain would carry out contacts on the Hong Kong question. Although in 1980 and 1981, Britain did not have many talks with Chinese officials, it took two important measures: One was that in July 1980 it issued a new nationality law, changing 2.5 million Hong Kong citizens with British nationality to "citizens of a British dependency," without the right to migrate to Britain, so as to prevent a large number of Hong Kong people from migrating to Britain because of the fear of 1997. The second was that it practiced a local administration system by proposing, in the green paper of June 1980, popularly elected regional assemblies, and in March 1982 the New Territories held the elections to the first regional assembly. The British knew that the game was as good as lost and in the end they would withdraw, and these two measures could be said to be measures to prevent possible trouble.

Design for "Capitalism Under the Five-Starred Flag"

The year 1982 was the year for China and Britain to make preparations for the talks that were about to begin, and especially in the second half of the year there was an intensive publicity campaign for the talks. In June, when Deng Xiaoping received 12 distinguished personages from Hong Kong and Macao, he clearly indicated that sovereignty over Hong Kong would be taken back around 1997, and put forward the factual statement of "taking back sovereignty and maintaining prosperity." In July Peng Zhen [1756 4176] made a speech concerning the provision for establishing "special administrative zones" in Article 30 of the draft constitution in which he stressed "respect for history and respect for reality" and that the revision of the constitution had a bearing on the fundamental interests of the compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan. At the same time, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang in internal talks put forward the concept of "one country with two systems" and said that the Chinese communists were confident that they could manage Hong Kong well. In August a 12-point specific scheme for the Hong Kong Special Zone was revealed, clearly expressing the idea that after sovereignty was taken back Hong Kong's current political and economic system, laws, and lifestyle would not change, that it would be only a case of ending British rule, and that prosperity would be maintained. This design for "capitalism under the five-starred flag" is the main plot of the Chinese communists for a future Hong Kong.

Faced with the Chinese communists' scheme, Britain adopted a countermove of "the right to administer in exchange for sovereignty." In a conversation in New York in September 1982, (Penglizhi), the finance secretary, clearly revealed this purpose. He admitted that the treaties of the last century were unfair, but said that to keep the outside world's confidence in Hong Kong, the questions of sovereignty and the right to administer should be separated.

At this time, the British side had already made good arrangements for the personnel at the talks on the future. First of all, the governor of Hong Kong was changed. MacLehose, whose term in office had already been extended, was relieved of his office in April 1982, and his successor as governor, Youde, was sworn in on 20 May. Youde, an expert on Chinese affairs, was once an ambassador to Beijing. If MacLehose could be called an economic governor, Youde is a political governor who was selected as governor for the special purpose of facing the question of Hong Kong's future; Ji Da [2613 6671] took up the post in Britain of the person originally assigned to strengthen relations with London.

In the British general elections in the summer of 1981, Mrs Thatcher won a big victory, which gave her confidence about holding a dialogue with China. She appointed Howe, a man of strong principles, to be secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and then appointed Luce as second foreign secretary.

Chinese Communists Had to Face the Difficult Problem of Popular Will

On 21 September 1982, Mrs Thatcher finally went to Beijing and held talks with the Chinese leaders on the future of Hong Kong, but the result was only a beginning. After 6 days, a joint statement of not even 100 words was issued, in which, besides expressing that the two sides intended to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, there were no further details. Originally the two sides became deadlocked on the question of sovereignty, with the Chinese side insisting that an agreement must be reached for the takeback of sovereignty, and the British side stressing the force of the three treaties; this could be very clearly seen from press conferences given by the British prime minister in Beijing and Hong Kong. The British prime minister stressed the moral responsibility toward the Hong Kong people, and China became highly indignant about this and started up its propaganda machine to answer back sarcastically. In the winter of 1982, people for the first time saw a scene in which the contradictions that had gathered between China and Britain, and their opposing ideas, on the question of Hong Kong were made public. The Hong Kong people, like children watching a quarrel between adults, were terrified and at their wit's end. The stock market tumbled, and comments rose in a swarm.

The Chinese communists authorities had to face the difficult problem of the popular will in Hong Kong. Two months after the summit talks, Liao Chengzhi [1675 2110 1807], in speaking to a visiting delegation of Hong Kong businessmen headed by Huang Chien, clearly put forward the tactic of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong," and said that sovereignty would be taken back in 1997 at the latest. At the same time, noted businessman Wang Kuan-cheng passed on the

intentions of the Chinese communists for Hong Kong: For 15 years there would be no change in the status quo, and after 1997 the governor and the British flag would be gone, but nothing else would change. Horse races and dances would go on as usual, and there would certainly be prosperity for 4 or 5 years.

In January 1983, a batch of young intellectuals concerned about Hong Kong's development set up a political organization called "Point of Convergence," which declared its support of China's taking back sovereignty and maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and the principle of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong." This was the first expression by the Hong Kong people of optimism about the future after 1997. However, the majority of people expressed misgivings about "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong," worrying that this principle would change into "Beijing people ruling Hong Kong;" or to Hong Kong people who pander to the needs of the Chinese communists ruling Hong Kong.

Two things reflected this popular will: One was that Chang Yu-hsing, chairman of the municipal administration bureau, and others put forward the principle of the "three-legged stool," holding that Hong Kong's prosperity and stability could only be maintained by reliance on the role of three sides, China, Britain, and Hong Kong, and that the Chinese communists' policy for Hong Kong would do away with Britain's role in a future Hong Kong. The principle of the "three-legged stool" obviously was identical with Britain's idea of exchanging sovereignty for the right to rule, and it came under critical attack from the leftist newspapers.

The second thing was that public figures from the New Territories paid a visit to Beijing. These five persons were given the name of the "rustic fellows" by the Hong Kong people. In June 1983, they met with Liao Chengzhi three times. They reflected the fairly authentic desires of the Hong Kong people, and Liao said that he had heard very few opinions as frank as these, but he flatly refused the New Territories delegation's suggestion that there be a 30- to 50-year transitional period during which the "status quo would be maintained."

While the Hong Kong council members were running around London and the NPC and CPPCC representatives were running around Beijing, the residents of Hong Kong were powerless, but some public organizations and student organizations conducted some surveys of the popular will. Although these surveys were limited, it was seen that close to half of the people thought that the "maintenance of the status quo" would be the most ideal method of solving the problem of Hong Kong's future. Doubtless, this reflected a psychology of resisting communism and a confidence in the British.

In June 1983, at the Sixth NPC, Zhao Ziyang, for the first time in the form of national policy, solemnly announced the policy of "taking back Hong Kong's sovereignty at the appropriate time and taking appropriate measures to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity." After this it came out that Deng Xiaoping had told Mrs Thatcher that Hong Kong would be taken back even if there were catastrophic consequences and that the Chinese people were willing to take up the corresponding scope of duties. All this showed that China's policy for Hong Kong was already unalterable.

Panic Purchases and Banking Storm

There was no news of the talks originally planned to be held in March. With China's firm attitude, and for its own interests and to seek an honorable withdrawal, Britain revealed a letter from Mrs Thatcher to Deng Xiaoping in which she indirectly recognized China's sovereignty, and the second stage of the talks finally broke through the deadlock and began on 12 July in Taijichang in Beijing.

An episode when the talks began was a dispute over representation. When answering reporters' questions before the talks, Youde said that he was taking part in the talks as a representative of the Hong Kong residents, and this immediately drew a query by public opinion as to his validity as the representative; the Chinese Foreign Ministry also declared that Youde only represented the British governor, and at the same time refused Ts'ao Kuang-jung's application for an entry visa in the status of the governor's private press director. This dispute caused the British side some embarrassment.

In the second and third rounds of the talks, held in July and August, there was no word of their being "constructive" and not even a word that they were "useful," which showed that in the talks the "troops had been mobilized without profit" and that a common language had still not yet been found.

In August, CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang continued to issue some expressions of opinion about the takeback of sovereignty, and spoke about "a systematic policy" to maintain prosperity. At the same time, officials stressed that the "main right to rule cannot be divided," and that the talks would only discuss what the future 14 years would be like. In a propaganda offensive, the Chinese side revealed the differences in the talks, and also violated the principle of confidentiality in the talks. It obviously wanted to make its already set policy a precondition for the talks, and this caused the fourth round of talks held on 22 and 23 September to break up in discord, about which each side only issued its own news.

When this news came out, the Hong Kong stock market took a big tumble. On 24 September, the Hang Seng Index fell below 700, the value of gold rose suddenly to 4,705 Hong Kong dollars, and Hong Kong currency fell in value from the July level of \$1 to 7.1 Hong Kong dollars to \$1 U.S. to 9.7 Hong Kong dollars. This panic selling on the financial markets was caused by the shock of the biggest setback in the entire course of the Sino-British talks, and reflected the Hong Kong people's complete loss of confidence in the future. China took pains to criticize the Hong Kong and British authorities for exerting pressure on China by economic means. In fact, most of those who made panic purchases of the U.S. dollar were small depositors, and the appearance of the dangerous situation was a protest by the Hong Kong people against the Chinese side's preemptory stand at the talks and its sabotage of the rules of the talks. Britain's position stemmed from trying to achieve its plan of regionalization and 14 years were not enough for this purpose. Therefore, it hoped for a 20- or 30-year period of British rule under Chinese sovereignty, after which "Hong Kong people would rule Hong Kong." This position would suit the popular will of the Hong Kong people and also would not harm China.

The "Lo Pao Motion"--Hong Kong People Strive for the Right to Speak

To regain popular support, beginning with the fifth round of talks, the news releases regularly said that the talks were "useful and constructive." But, with regard to the proposal by Wu Xueqian [0702 1331 6197] that the deadline for the talks be September 1984, the British side took exception, and Luce, second secretary of foreign and commonwealth affairs, said, "We will not brook being pressed in this way."

After their shock in September, the Chinese authorities began vigorous propaganda for the scheme of "one country with two systems," and the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee drew up and issued an internal document to explain it within China. Ji Pengfei [1213 7720 7378], who took over as director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office from Liao Chengzhi, made a promise to a visiting Hong Kong delegation of five no-changes for 50 years, namely, no change in the freedom to express political opinions, publish, assemble, form associations, and come in and go out of Hong Kong, and they would be incorporated in the Constitution of the Hong Kong Special Zone (also called the Little Constitution). In the announcement about the seventh round of talks, a sentence was added, "the two sides have reviewed the course of the talks and the progress made to date." The atmosphere seemed to have taken a turn for the better.

On entering 1984, the Chinese side reiterated that if agreement were not reached by September it would unilaterally announce its plan for solving the Hong Kong problem. There was no reaction from the British side, and the Chinese side further revealed in another form its already set plan for ruling Hong Kong. In January Xu Jiatusun [director of the Hong Kong Office of XINHUA] [6079 1367 1470] made a major speech in Hong Kong entitled "Future and Hope," and Ji Pengfei discussed with Min Chien-shu the "three-three system," repeatedly setting out specific policies in which there would be a reasonable form of China holding the reins of government, in order to pacify the Hong Kong people.

Wen Ji Pengfei declared that the time was already ripe for taking back Hong Kong, Lu Pao, chief of the Legislative Council and unofficial member, on 24 February put forward a motion that before final agreement is reached "there must be a debate in the Legislative Council." Lo Pao's motion caused a mighty uproar, and the Chinese side attacked it as a "violation of the constitution" and a refurbished version of the "three-legged stool." However, on the part of the Hong Kong people, not only did the Legislative Council unanimously pass the motion, but also the city's residents expressed their support of it, and many mass organizations demanded that the content of the talks be made public. Luce and the Hong Kong government both said that Lo Pao's motion did not violate the constitution.

The background of the motion proposed by Lo Pao was that the Sino-British talks had already made progress in that Britain agreed to hand over in 1997 its right to rule and that China had guaranteed that Hong Kong's capitalist system would not change for 50 years and that Hong Kong people would rule Hong Kong. The Hong Kong people had a feeling that they had been sold out, and they were trying to gain their own right to speak. An instance of confidence being shaken was that at the end of March, the old foreign business firm, Jardine, Matheson, and Co., announced that it had moved its registry to Bermuda.

The Aftermath of Howe's Whirlwind Tour

On 15 April, British Foreign Secretary Howe flew to Beijing after the 12th round of talks to "review and discuss" with Chinese leaders the progress of the talks. He met with Deng Xiaoping, and the two sides said they had "obtained a unanimity of understanding" on the major question of Hong Kong's future. On the 18th Howe arrived in Hong Kong and announced at a press conference that Britain's rule over Hong Kong after 1997 would be impracticable, and revealed that China and Britain had jointly made arrangements for continuity of rule after 1997. With this, the British side proclaimed the defeat of its tactic of "exchanging sovereignty for the right to rule." With an air of triumph, the Chinese side withdrew its demand for a September deadline.

Subsequently, Ji Pengfei and others fully revealed all provisions of China's policy for ruling Hong Kong, including the three principles for Hong Kong-Taiwan relations; in his work report at the NPC, Zhao Ziyang announced the basic policy of no change for 50 years. For a period of time, Chinese officials in succession talked about the Hong Kong question. In the 14th round of talks held in the first part of May, the two sides entered the stage of discussing the agreement, in which the difference of opinion was that Britain's wanted the details of Hong Kong's rule written into the agreement while China maintained that this was its internal affair and could not be written into an international agreement. It was said that this dispute was Britain's bottom line in the talks, and if a detailed agreement with binding form could not be reached, the British side was prepared to withdraw from the talks.

It was true that Howe's whirlwind tour made a future a lot clearer, but the anxieties of the Hong Kong people were not yet dispelled. On 9 May, nine unofficial council members headed by Chung Shih-yuan went to London and presented a petition in which it was suggested that after the Basic Law was concluded the British Parliament approve an agreement and arrange for the migration of Hong Kong people. The council members' statement was denounced by the Chinese side, but many Hong Kong people supported it, and some people even shouted, "Long live Chung Shih-yuan." However, in the debate in the British Parliament, the idea of a vote by all the Hong Kong people was opposed and the request for migration was also not supported, and what was favored was only the practice of democracy, to the great disappointment of the Hong Kong people. Although this visit to Britain by the council members suffered a setback, it played a positive role in the British side's working hard during the talks for a detailed agreement.

On 25 May there occurred quite a dramatic event when Deng Xiaoping, while receiving representatives of Hong Kong and Macao, unflinchingly scolded Huang Hua and Geng Biao [5105 7374] for talking "rubbish" about the question of stationing troops in Hong Kong, saying that since it is Chinese territory troops will certainly be stationed in it. Deng's patriarchal behavior caused a big public outcry in Hong Kong. The Chinese communists' image as rulers, and the British Parliament's attitude of only considering Britain's interests and Sino-British relations, made the people of Hong Kong, in the final stage of the talks, feel sorrow that they were isolated and unsupported; certain surveys showed that more than 60 percent of the city's residents planned or hoped to migrate, "seeking refuge on the raging seas."

During the 16th round of talks in June, for the first time a substantive content was announced, namely, a document, which had been discussed and proposed, in which the two sides agreed to set up a work group, and for the Sino-British group to be set up within the work group Ke Zaishuo [2688 0961 7007] and (Weidewei) were respectively made responsible.

Under the threatening manner of Deng Xiaoping's "refusal to be taken in by fallacies" and Xu Jiatun's upbraiding of colonialist "ministers and sons in whom the ruler and parents have lost confidence," the 17th round of talks put Hong Kong in the analagous position of the "fire-phoenix of southern Zhou," and Deng Xiaoping again put forward the proposal for setting up a Sino-British joint group for the transitional period, thereby exerting pressure on the British side.

The possibility that the joint group might meddle in British rule over Hong Kong during the transitional period caused London to express its displeasure, and British public opinion circles called for no more concessions. Within the British side's delegation, there occurred a difference between (Evans) and Youde, with Youde opposing the joint group and (Evans) approving it. Because of this crisis signal appeared in the talks, Second Foreign Secretary Luce went to Hong Kong to bring the positions into line, and he indicated that the joint group was something that would be hard to avoid and that Britain could strive for a counterproposal transcending 1997.

In the last part of June, three council members, Chung Shih-yuan, Teng Lien-ju, and Li Kuo-wei, on invitation paid a visit to Beijing. When meeting with Deng Xiaoping, Chung and the others reflected the Hong Kong people of confidence and their desires. Deng bluntly said that they did not represent the Hong Kong people and that the Hong Kong people did not have a problem of confidence, and said they should have more understanding of the Chinese nation. This meeting and the talks with Hong Kong businessman T'ang Hsiang-ch'ien and others showed a hardening trend in the Chinese communists' position.

Penultimate Performance Before Initialing of Agreement

The news about the 19th round of talks held at the end of July, was that, at the insistence of the Chinese side, the two sides had agreed to set up a joint group for the transitional period and that an agreement outline had been drawn up. After the 20th round of talks held in the first part of August, (Evans) revealed that the agreement, called the "Sino-British Joint Statement," would be an agreement with binding force. In Hong Kong, Xu Jiatun declared that China absolutely would not tolerate class struggle and political movements in Hong Kong and that "one country with two systems" was not an expedient measure, which gave the Hong Kong people a big reassurance.

The last penultimate performance before the initialing of the agreement in September was when Howe made a special trip to Beijing at the end of July, and in journeying back and forth stopped over in Hong Kong. The first time he did

so, the Hong Kong council members expressed to him their unanimous opposition to the setting up of the joint work group. But this time both China and Britain were eager for success. In Beijing Howe hurriedly met with Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping, after which he indicated that the two sides had made substantive, major progress with mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, and that Deng Xiaoping had praised Mrs Thatcher and Howe for ending Britain's colonial rule over Hong Kong.

On 1 August, Howe came to Hong Kong and held a meeting with reporters at which he announced that the two sides had agreed on the agreement outline and its principal articles, 10 in all, and he said that the joint group would be set up in 4 years and that it would work until 2000, which meant that the Chinese had made a concession of 3 years, letting the group supervise the implementation of the agreement for 3 years after 1997. But obviously there was a hint that after the agreement was signed, it could not be revised, and also it had no international guarantees.

The news was revealed that Howe and the Chinese side had decided through consultations that the work of handing over and taking back the sovereignty and administration of Hong Kong would begin in 1994 and require about 6 years 3 months, that is, about 3 years after 1997. The change of flag would still take place on 1 July 1997. The main function of the joint group would be the work of handing over and taking back political power. After the agreement was signed, the Sino-British talks would immediately end.

Now, what is not clear is whether something will happen in the period between the initialing and the formal signing, but what can be asserted categorically is that the outcome is a foregone conclusion, that "river water never flows backward."

Hong Kong's more than 100 years of grief and honor, hardship and joy, have come to an end through the process of the 2-year talks that began in September 1982. In the long process of history, a century and a half, although not reckoned as long, is worth always remembering in Hong Kong's endless future. When we look back on the course of the 2-year talks, in which one climax followed another, we can't help asking: No doubt the change in Hong Kong's future makes China's unifiers and nationalists overjoyed, but for the common fate of those Hong Kong people with calloused hands and feet on this tiny island, what will it really mean?

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PRC OFFICIAL TRANSFERRED FROM MACAO TO HONG KONG

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 83, Sep 84 p 79

[Article in "Internal News" column by Hei Er: "Important Leftist Figure in Macao Transferred to Hong Kong"]

[Text] In Macao, the Chinese communists' open organization, in a corresponding position to that of Hong Kong's XINHUA News Agency, is the Nanguang Company and The Nanguang Trading Company which engages in trade. This company's general manager, Ke Zhengping [2688 2973 1627], is over 70 and should retire. Last year, a "Beijing official," Zheng Hua [6774 5478], was transferred to Macao and became the first deputy manager of the Nanguang Company, preparing to succeed He Zhengping. However, recently a problem cropped up for the communists in Macao: Zheng Hua did not stay at Nanguang, and has been transferred to Hong Kong.

Why was Zheng Hua transferred to another post? This is related to the recent revelation that the Macao communists' act of having the "leftists" violate democratic principles in the Macao Legislative Council elections and their aggressiveness in manipulating the Macao elections. How did the "leftists" manipulate the elections? The entire plan and scheme was, for the most part, Zheng Hua's masterpiece. The results of the elections were that the "leftists'" plan to manipulate them was not fulfilled, and on the contrary their antidemocratic work style was revealed. It is said that the Beijing side indicated its dissatisfaction. It was against this background that Zheng Hua was transferred to another post.

Some people think that Zheng Hua's work style was not bad, and that this transfer out of Nanguang could mean that he was made a scapegoat. These people hope that Beijing will clarify this matter.

(Editor's note: For the problems revealed in the Macao Legislative Council's elections, please see the dispatch on Macao in this issue.)

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